

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 NOVEMBER 1985

Israel

Although Israel plans to comply with the U.S. request for information relating to the spy affair, including the stolen document, there will be no compliance with the U.S. demand to interrogate the diplomats involved, according to "Cabinet sources" cited by Jerusalem television. Jerusalem radio reported that the United States sent "angry signals" when the Israeli ambassador in Washington was questioned about reports, which he later confirmed, that two of the involved diplomats had already left the United States. In an interview on Jerusalem television, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres refused to comment on the spy affair, saying that discussing it at this stage would be a "waste of time." As for relations with Egypt, however, the prime minister disclosed in the interview that a message he received 27 November from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak contained "many things which improve the situation and facilitate the political process." The Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister, who delivered the message, told Jerusalem radio that it contained a "detailed" albeit "interim" explanation of the Ra's al-Burqa' incident. Jerusalem radio announced later that the message and the visiting minister's "clarifications" led to an Israeli agreement to send a delegation to Cairo "next week" to resume the Tabah negotiations. In a related development, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir sent a message to Mubarak proposing a joint Egyptian-Israeli ministerial committee that would "find ways of renewing the peace process."

Libyan-Egyptian Relations

A Libyan Foreign Liaison Bureau communique reported by Tripoli radio accused Egypt of making "groundless" allegations of Libyan involvement in the Egyptair hijacking and challenged Egypt to "present material proof" of the allegations. Claiming that Egyptian military forces along the border with Libya have been reinforced and put on maximum alert, the communique

asserted that the hijacking was "perpetrated by the Egyptian regime" to provide an "excuse for aggression" against Libya.

Lebanon

Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt told Amal Movement officials and cadres that the PSP is "reconsidering" its political and military presence in Beirut with the intention of "closing any gaps" in the Amal-PSP alliance, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported. In a speech to Amal members in West Beirut's Al-Musaytibah mosque 27 November, Junblatt took responsibility for the "recent mistaken action" and revealed that some "ignorant culprits" have withdrawn to the mountains.

Jordan

PLO dissident Sabri al-Banna's group claimed responsibility for the 24 November killing of two Jordanian members of the group who it maintained were "agents" for the Jordanian Government, AFP reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced that a 28 November "violent" air raid on Khark Island set targets there on fire.

Sudan

A Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) statement carried by the clandestine Radio of the SPLA denied recent government allegations that Cuba and Ethiopia are training 12,000 SPLA recruits, describing the claim as a "propaganda ploy" designed to appeal to "foreign backers" and disclosing that the "total SPLA force" has never reached 12,000.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 230

29 November 1985

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

'Arafat on Syrian Role in Achille Lauro, Peace Process [Budapest Television].....	A 1
Voice of PLO Reports TASS Interview With 'Arafat	A 3
PLO Chairman Receives USSR Ambassador in Baghdad [Voice of PLO]	A 4
Fatah's Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid Blames Libya for Hijacking [MENA].....	A 5
OAPEC Council Concludes Meetings in Baghdad [Baghdad].....	A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA**BAHRAIN**

UAE, Oman Inquire About Premier's Health	C 1
UAE Heir Apparent Arrives	C 1
Omani Minister Arrives	C 1
Omani Minister Departs	C 1
Saudi, Kuwaiti Ministers Arrive From Iraq	C 1
Depart 28 Nov	C 1

KUWAIT

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives for Visit	C 1
Discusses Security Link [Omdurman].....	C 1
Agreement To Receive Gas From Iraq Signed	C 1

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Receives King Husayn's Message	C 2
Minister Supports Egypt's Action on Hijacking	C 2
Diplomat Discusses Relations With PDRY	C 2

OMAN

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives in Doha	C 2
--	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Discusses Arms Policy	C 3
Kuwaiti Delegation Meets Interior Minister	C 3
Departs 28 Nov	C 3
Petroleum Minister Returns After OAPEC Meeting	C 3

UAE

Information Minister Departs for Turkey	C 3
Petroleum Minister Returns From OAPEC Meetings	C 3
Mauritius Deputy Prime Minister Arrives	C 4
Ra's al-Khaymah Ruler Departs for Tunis	C 4

PDRY

Chairman Addresses Mass Rally in Shabwah	C 4
--	-----

Chairman Addresses Soldiers, Notes USSR Role	C 5
Chairman, Defense Minister Address Armed Forces	C 5
Premier on Egypt, Border Dispute With Oman	C 6
Prime Minister Receives USSR Envoy, Message	C 6
Economic, Technical Protocol Signed with USSR	C 6
Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Tehran	C 6
Transport Minister Returns From Oman Visit	C 6

YAR

Jordan's King Finishes Talks With President	C 7
Makes Statement, Departs	C 7

EGYPT

Further on Aftermath of Plane Hijacking	D 1
Mubarak Cables Malta	D 1
Receives 'Arafat's Condolences	D 1
Al-Baz on Responsibility, Rescue	D 1
Al-Qadhdhafi 'Supervised' Plan [Radio Free Lebanon]	D 1
Libyan, Terrorists Said Linked	D 2
Most Deaths Due to Suffocation [AFP]	D 2
AL-AHRAM Defends Storming	D 2
Mubarak Convenes Meeting With Officials	D 3
Discusses Hijacking	D 3
Mubarak Discusses Hijacking With Opposition	D 4
Meets Al-Wafd Party	D 4
Meets Labor Party	D 4
'Abd al-Majid Denies Mubarak To Visit USSR	D 4
'Official Source' Denies Troops in Uganda	D 4
U.S. Embassy Warns of Sabotage Attempts [Dubayy AL-BAYAN 22 Nov]	D 4
Ghali, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Geneva Summit	D 5
Mubarak Message on Palestinian Solidarity Day	D 5
Jordanian Prime Minister Leaves After Visit	D 5
Minister of Petroleum Returns From Israel	D 5
Algerian Assistant Interior Minister Arrives	D 5

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn, Yasir 'Arafat Confer 29 Nov	E 1
'Aziz, 'Arafat Meet 28 Nov	E 1
Communique Issued on 28 Nov Khark Raid	E 1
Communique Issued on 26-27 War Operations	E 1

JORDAN

Sabri al-Banna Group Claims Jordanian Killings [AFP]	F 1
Further on Killing [JORDAN TIMES 28-29 Nov]	F 1
Order Lifts Need for Travel Permits to Syria	F 1
King Husayn Receives Richard Murphy 27 Nov	F 1
Murphy Departs 29 Nov	F 1

LEBANON

'Diplomatic Sources' Say U.S. Hostages Moved [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 1
Israeli Army Units Cross 'Security Belt' Area	G 1
Further Report	G 1
Birri Cables Perez de Cuellar	G 1
Israelis Leave Kafra, Yatir	G 1
250 Syrian Soldiers Arrive in West Beirut [Ihadin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]	G 1
Security Committee Denies Arrival [Ihadin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon]	G 1

Birri Meets Syrian Team Chief	G 2
'Usayran Meets With French Envoy, Praises Aid	G 2
Junblatt Addresses Amal Officials, Cadres [<i>Voice of the Mountain</i>]	G 2

ISRAEL

Peres Interviewed on Spy Case, Arab Affairs	I 1
Peres, Rabin, Shamir Hope To Avoid Crisis	I 4
Peres Meets With Pickering	I 4
Peres Sends Shultz Message	I 4
Shamir Calls Case 'Foul-Up'	I 4
2 'Involved' Diplomats Return	I 5
Diplomats May Return to U.S.	I 5
Response in 'Another Few Days'	I 5
'Gravity' of Case Analyzed	I 6
U.S. Spy Attempts Noted [<i>DAVAR 28 Nov</i>]	I 6
Reportage on Egyptian Minister's Visit, Summit	I 7
Qandil: Countries Agree on Summit	I 7
Shamir, Peres Disagree on Talks [<i>MA'ARIV 28 Nov</i>]	I 7
Shamir Proposes Joint Committee	I 8
Peres Receives Mubarak Message	I 8
Peres, Qandil Comment on Message	I 8
Peres Comments Further	I 8
Shamir Meets With Qandil	I 9
Qandil, Shahal Discuss Oil Links	I 9
Rabin Praises Mubarak for Storming Airliner	I 9
Shamir Rejects Peace at Expense of Eretz Yisra'el	I 9
IDF, ASL Search Shi'ite Villages in S. Lebanon	I 10
Find Rocket Launchers, Return	I 10
Amal Forces Responsible for Katyusha Launchings	I 10

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Tripoli: Egypt Masses Troops in Forward Positions	Q 1
Communique Links Egyptian Military Activity, Hijacking	Q 1
JANA Says Egypt Mobilizing Air Defense	Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi: Hijack Entirely Egyptian Responsibility	Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Comments on Arab Unity, Egypt	Q 2
UAE Paper: Sudan Mediating Between Egypt, Libya	Q 2
JANA Editor Denies Mediation With Egypt	Q 3
African Lawyer Denies Involvement in Egyptair Hijack	Q 3
One-Time Al-Qadhdhafi Aide Killed, Buried	Q 3

MOROCCO

King Hassan Interviewed on Numerous Topics	Q 3
Sahara, Algerian Relations	Q 3
Libya, Tunisia	Q 4
Arab-African Union	Q 5
Visit to France, Mirage Purchase	Q 5
U.S. Relations	Q 5
EEC Membership	Q 5
Middle East, PLO	Q 6
Possible Peres Meeting	Q 6
Arab Summit	Q 6
Fundamentalism	Q 7
Economic Liberalization	Q 7

SUDAN

- Siwar Al-Dhahab Receives Egyptian Army Chief Q 8
 Sudanese Officer: Cubans, Ethiopians Training Rebels [AFP]..... Q 8

TUNESIA

- Mzali Meets With Kuwait Cabinet Minister [KUNA]..... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

- Moi Urges Ugandan Sides to Halt Military Moves R 1
 Moi Says Peace Talks 'Close to an End' [Nairobi THE STANDARD 27 Nov]..... R 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

- PNDC Chairman Receives SWAPO's Nujoma for Talks T 1
 Nujoma on Intensifying Fight T 1
 Soldiers Advised To Be Loyal to Nation T 1

LIBERIA

- Special Services Assistant Minister Dismissed T 1
 Doe Urges Security Forces To Get Search Warrants T 1
 Minister on Sierra Leone Involvement in Coup Attempt T 1
 Ministry Asks Sierra Leone for Truth on Coup Attempt [AFP]..... T 2
 Ministers View Allegations on Detained Journalists T 2
 Civilians Implicated in Coup To Be Tried Soon T 4
 Monrovia Radio Reports Release of Political Leaders T 4
 Monrovia Radio Reports Curfew Reduced by 2 Hours T 4
 21-Member Inaugural Committee Appointed T 4

SIERRA LEONE

- Stevens on Geneva Talks, Liberian Charges T 4
 Stevens Officially Steps Down; Momoh Takes Over T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

- South African Aircraft Reportedly Shoot Down Plane U 1
 UNITA Claims 12 Soviet Officers Killed [AFP]..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

- President Botha Meets With Homelands Leaders U 1
 Consensus Reached U 1
 Further on Landmine Explosions; Warning to Zimbabwe U 2
 Zimbabwe Relations U 2
 Pik Botha Comments U 2
 5th Explosion U 3
 More Mines Found U 3
 SADF Blames ANC [Umtata]..... U 3
 ANC Denial [Umtata]..... U 3
 ANC Claims Responsibility U 3

Commentary Discusses Warning	U 3
Further Commentary	U 4
Pik Botha Rejects UN Report on Angola Raid	U 4
SADF Denies Angolan Claims on Shooting Down Plane	U 5
Nel Reacts to Naude Statement on Violence	U 5
3 Killed in Rocket Attack on SASOL Installations	U 5
Further on Attack	U 6
UDF Candlelight Vigils Erupt Into Violence [Umtata].....	U 6
Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson	U 6
27 Nov Evening Report	U 6
28 Nov Morning Report	U 6
28 Nov Evening Report	U 6
29 Nov Morning Report	U 7
Clash in Bophuthatswana	U 7
Police Confirm Clash	U 7
Grenade Attack Reported [Umtata].....	U 8
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency	U 8
28 Nov Press Review	U 8
29 Nov Press Review	U 10

ZAMBIA

Further on U.S.-Angolan Talks Held in Lusaka	U 11
Kaunda Welcomes Delegation	U 11
'Breakthrough' Reported	U 11
Zambian, Zairian Border Forces Exchange Fire	U 11

ZIMBABWE

South African Threat to 'Invade' Country Cited	U 11
Officials Discuss RSA Warning [Johannesburg].....	U 12
Frontline States Condemn RSA	U 12
Mugabe, Nkomo Hold New Round of Merger Talks [Johannesburg].....	U 12

'Arafat on Syrian Role in Achille Lauro, Peace Process
LD282306 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian
 1940 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Interview with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, by correspondent Alajos Chrudinak in Baghdad on the "Panorama" program; date not given; 'Arafat remarks in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation; no video available — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Chrudinak] Perhaps we should begin with what has happened in recent days, with the hijacking of the Egyptian plane. Who hijacked the plane?

['Arafat] Just now, a little while ago, British radio reported that the man who led the action and who was injured is 56 years old [as heard] and a Syrian citizen. This was reported by British radio, the BBC.

[Chrudinak] Are you saying that the Syrians hijacked it?

['Arafat] No, I do not know that, since I am not...but it is obvious that this terrorist group was led by an Arab secret service.

[Chrudinak] So, it was not members of the PLO?

['Arafat] I have nothing to do with them. The member of the group who survived is a Syrian. This was reported by the BBC and not by me.

[Chrudinak] I have heard that you want to transfer your headquarters.

['Arafat] That is not true. No. Our main headquarters will continue to be Tunis.

[Chrudinak] Do you not perhaps want to transfer it to Baghdad?

['Arafat] Of course not. The Palestinian leadership is only holding a consultation here. This is now the sixth such consultation we have held in Baghdad.

[Chrudinak] What is your opinion of Abu 'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas]? Did you authorize him to talk with the terrorists [charged with hijacking the *Achille Lauro*] and to represent you?

['Arafat] I sent two men: Abu 'Abbas and Hani al-Hasan. (?And) they were joined by the leader of our Cairo office.

[Chrudinak] But then why is Abu 'Abbas being accused?

['Arafat] Look, the point is that Abu 'Abbas belongs to the PLO PLF organization, that is the Palestine Liberation Front. This front is made up of four groups: two groups operate in Syria, one group in Beirut, and the fourth one, of which Abu 'Abbas is the leader, is with us in Tunis. A group calling itself the Palestine Liberation Front took the action upon itself, but I did not know which of the above-mentioned four groups carried out the action right up to the time when we were able to talk to the captain of the ship and when we knew about that recording.

[Chrudinak] The radio conversation?

['Arafat] The conversation between the ship and the port of Tartus revealed the secret.

[Chrudinak] What secret?

['Arafat] That the terrorists were in touch. What they wanted to do was transfer the American passengers to the Syrian port of Tartus and to carry out an exchange of hostages such as the one that took place in the case of the hijacked U.S. TWA plane. Do you remember that?

[Chrudinak] Of course.

['Arafat] Further cooperation to increase Syrian prestige.

[Chrudinak] Prior to the current consultations by Palestinian leaders in Baghdad, the news leaking from the Jordanian capital, Amman, was that King Husayn wants to wrest further concessions from you, in other words that you should recognize Security Council Resolution 242, which treats the Palestinian problem as a refugee issue. Well, what has happened in this connection?

['Arafat] Let me tell you something. There is an attempt on the American side to exert pressure on us and on Jordan, so that we will make more and more concessions. But their objective is to wrest concessions just from us, from the Palestinian people.

The question now is whether the international conference on the Middle East will convene or not. We do not trust the American promises at all. This is why we are asking once again: Will the international conference convene or not? Because if it will, then we support international law and legality. This means that we accept all the United Nations resolutions and those of the Security Council on the Middle East; we will do what we agreed to do at the Casablanca and Fes Arab summits and which we decided when the Palestine National Council was convened. All this, however, can come about only at an international conference where the participants would include the friendly Soviet Union, as well as American and the other permanent members of the Security Council and all the sides involved in the Middle East problem, including the PLO.

By contrast, what is the American-Israeli plan trying to achieve? It is trying to remove the PLO; it is trying to remove the Palestinian factor and, by rejecting the international conference, it wants to keep out the Soviet Union. They are talking of an international umbrella. We, on the other hand, believe that an effective international conference must be summoned to resolve the Middle East crisis.

Now, in the wake of the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, it seems to me that this international conference will be convened and that the Soviet Union, and I hope America as well, will participate. Look, we cannot say that a decision has already been made on this. But we can say, at least on the basis of information that has reached me, that an agreement has been reached that in the crisis regions, in the Middle East as well, solutions must be found that are acceptable to both great powers.

[Chrudinak] In other words, with the participation and involvement of the Soviet Union.

[Arafat] Now, after the Geneva summit, I can say that this new situation represents a guarantee for the Palestinians because the Soviet Union can guarantee that this international conference will come about and that the resolutions reached there will be implemented. These resolutions will recognize our national rights.

[Chrudinak] According to this, once it becomes certain that this international conference will be convened, the PLO will be ready to recognize this resolution of the Security Council in order that...

[Arafat, interrupting] Look, what we say in this connection — let me clear this up — what we say is that we recognize all the resolutions of the United Nations and of the Security Council relating to the Palestinian issue. In other words, not just one specific resolution. Since international law is indivisible, international legality is represented not by one single resolution but by all the resolutions of the United Nations.

[Chrudinak] Reports have been coming in from Amman to the effect that King Husayn told you at your most recent meeting that either you accept this resolution or the Palestinian-Jordanian agreement will come to an end.

[Arafat] No, he did not say anything like this. He told me quite literally that the Americans were telling him that for the PLO to be able to participate in this international conference it must recognize Security Council Resolution 242. Thus, this is something that the Americans said. But my answer to the Americans is as follows: There is a working document. I will now tell you something that the press has not yet learned. In Geneva, in September 1977, there was an Egyptian-American working document and it is stated in this document that the Egyptians and the Americans agreed that a joint Arab delegation will participate in the Geneva international conference and that the PLO will be among its members.

[Chrudinak] Yes, this is quite clear.

[Arafat] I am saying this on the basis of documents. You are the first one to whom I have revealed this.

[Chrudinak] Thank you. But can this working document be resurrected now?

[Arafat] We have told our friends that we are flexible. We are doing everything to advance the cause of peace; of course, however, not at the expense of our people and of our rights. But I will go further. Let us prepare a package. Do you know what I have in mind?

[Chrudinak] Of course.

[Arafat] Just one agreement. But if they are only taking from us without giving us anything, this is something that my people will not accept.

[Chrudinak] This means, therefore, that the conference participants would include the Soviet Union, the United States, Israel, and a large joint Arab delegation, in which the PLO would also be represented.

[Arafat] We are ready.

[Chrudinak] And at this conference all questions relating to the Middle East would be discussed.

[Arafat] We are ready to participate either in a joint Arab delegation, or in a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, or separately, in an Arab delegation, but only in an international conference. We are willing to negotiate on anything, without conditions, without preliminary conditions.

[Chrudinak] I should think that this new possibility of holding an international conference on the Middle East reduces the significance of your Amman agreement. It seems to me that the king of Jordan is moving closer to Syria these days. Many people are wondering whether these two countries moving closer together might not harm the interests of the PLO.

[Arafat] I would like to tell you in this connection that we welcome the increasing closeness between Syria and Jordan.

[Chrudinak] In other words, this does not create a problem for you.

[Arafat] No, in my view it does not. On the contrary, I welcome it. It is a fact that earlier the Syrians opposed the PLO moving closer to Jordan. Now, however, when Syria is moving closer to Jordan and they have managed to come to an agreement, I call on Syria to join the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, thus creating a Jordanian-Syrian-Palestinian agreement.

[Chrudinak] Can you not envisage that perhaps the exact opposite will happen? Perhaps Jordan and Syria will turn to the United Nations, asking it to convene an international conference where the Palestinian people might be represented not by the PLO but by others.

[Arafat] Yes, that is possible, but...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] And what happens if...

[Arafat, interrupting] Look, I would like to react to this calmly. The most important thing is the international conference. This will be attended by our friends who will not let us down. Whether we talk about our friends or our brothers, they will not let us down. Without the PLO there can be no international conference. Neither will there be a settlement, nor peace, nor calm in the Middle East if the national rights of the Palestinian people, which the United Nations has recognized, are disregarded, nor if the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO, is disregarded. In this case there cannot be peace in the region, neither a comprehensive nor a just peace, only a bilateral agreement between two sides or three sides or one side only, but this would be not peace but a new Camp David.

[Chrudinak] Do you not consider that it was a mistake on your part to move closer first to Jordan and then to Egypt? Or that you have endeavored to win over the United States? That in order to achieve this, the Amman agreement was brought about? All this did not lead to the result that you expected.

['Arafat] First of all, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has nothing to do with peace and peaceful endeavors. The Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was approved by the 16th session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. Everyone agreed with it.

[Chrudinak] You mean with the special relationship?

['Arafat] Special Jordanian-Palestinian relations, on the basis of a confederation.

[Chrudinak] I am not talking about this but of the fact that the United States wants to make use of the Amman agreement in order...

['Arafat, interrupting] No, the United States did not want to, it thought, it believed that it could do anything.

[Chrudinak] In connection with the United States, what I am trying to say is that there are certain Palestinian leaders who hope that they can turn America, the real enemy, into some sort of uncertain, hesitant enemy.

['Arafat] Look, these stupid ideas were swept away very rapidly by the Israeli-American air attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

[Chrudinak] You now believe that in the future you will be able to rely more on Egypt, for example at an international conference to discuss the Palestinian issue.

['Arafat] This is beyond doubt. The Egyptian position fills us with satisfaction and trust.

[Chrudinak] But Egypt cannot pursue a policy that is independent of Israel and the United States.

['Arafat] Of course Egypt conducts an independent policy; there cannot be any doubt about this. Egypt pursues an independent policy. But America is exerting pressure on Egypt, particularly through the Egyptian debt.

[Chrudinak] And with regard to Syrian policies: In your opinion, in the present, new circumstances — I am thinking here of the possible international conference, where the Soviet Union would participate much more effectively — is it conceivable that your relations with Syria might improve?

['Arafat] What I am asking is for friendly Socialist states to help to bring this about.

[Chrudinak] But is there hope for this?

['Arafat] I would like to hope so.

[Chrudinak] It seems to me that relations between you and the Soviet Union have become a little cool. In your opinion, what is the reason for this?

['Arafat] This is something that is finished, that has ended.

[Chrudinak] But what is the reason for it?

['Arafat] This has come to an end. The reason for it was that certain Arab states and certain left-wing parties tried to intrigue against us. But I think that in the wake of the air attack, by now, it has become clear to the Soviet Union as well that the Americans decided to eliminate the PLO. You also know that the PLO played a very considerable role in freeing the three hostages.

[Chrudinak] You mean the Soviet diplomats?

['Arafat] Yes, in freeing the Soviet diplomats in Beirut, while others looked on and did nothing.

[Chrudinak] I understand that you participated personally in the action to free them.

['Arafat] Yes, I and my brothers.

[Chrudinak] I would like you to tell me what you did.

['Arafat] I used what influence I had from earlier days in Beirut and made certain endeavors. I got in touch with these organizations. For example, I wrote letters with my own hand to the politicians concerned. I do not want to mention any names now. I sent letters, written by my own hand, to everyone who I assumed might have had something to do with the kidnapping. In the end the action was successful and I hereby thank everyone who reacted favorably to my letter and with whom we solved this problem.

[Chrudinak] Still, who were the ones who carried out this kidnapping?

['Arafat] I cannot now discuss the details of this matter. I have told the details to the Soviet comrades.

Voice of PLO Reports TASS Interview With 'Arafat
JN272058 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
 1702 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre of Abu 'Ammar, "with TASS and APN" — read by announcer; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, can you tell us about the meetings of the Palestinian command and the PLO Central Council [PCC]?

Brother Abu 'Ammar: The meetings of the Palestinian command and the PCC were sensitive and important with respect to the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian people, and our Arab region, especially following the meeting between Comrade

Gorbachev and President Reagan [words indistinct] as our Soviet friends stated following this meeting. The [Palestinian] meetings discussed several topics, chief among them the state of affairs of our people in the occupied territories and the heroic confrontation of the Zionist occupation, the gangs belonging to Sharon, Kahane, Levinger, and the other groups of armed settlers, as well as their confrontation of the practices of the Israeli Army and Government against our masses, camps, cities, and villages. The discussion also revolved around the importance of bolstering our kinfolk's steadfastness and the need to ask the Arab countries which have not fulfilled their commitments [words indistinct] to bolster our people's steadfastness. The discussion dealt with the state of affairs of our people in the camps [passage indistinct] to convene an urgent Arab summit, particularly following the (?call) by the summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan.

At the same time, the PCC emphasized that any solution to or any settlement of the Middle East problem must take place in accordance with international legitimacy and international resolutions and must be based on the Fes summit resolutions, including an international conference to be attended by the USSR, the United States, the other permanent UN Security Council members, and the parties to the conflict as well as the PLO. The discussion also dealt with the results of the Cairo visit, the Cairo Declaration, and the contacts undertaken by the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian command on the Arab and international levels. The PCC highly evaluated the consolidation of relations with the friendly USSR and the Socialist bloc. The PCC also highly evaluated the statement issued by the Warsaw Pact command in Sofia before the summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan in Geneva. [Words indistinct] this principled, committed, and explicit stand on the Palestinian people, and their just cause, and the recognition of our rights, including the right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state.

This [words indistinct] in my speech at the conference of nonaligned youths in New Delhi on 19 [date not further specified] in which I thanked Comrade Gorbachev, the friendly USSR, and the Socialist bloc countries for this friendly stand. The PCC also stressed the need to pursue efforts with all friendly parties to convene an international conference and the importance of the PLO's participation, given that it is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative in any [word indistinct] international conference [word indistinct] from the resolutions of the Arab summits in Fes and Casablanca which gave their blessing to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. We also stressed the importance of unity among the Palestinian resistance factions in order to confront the challenges and enhance our people's rallying around the PLO inside and outside the occupied territory. [Words indistinct] on our brothers [words indistinct], including the USSR [words indistinct].

The statement also vigorously condemns the Israeli-U.S. policy [word indistinct] against the headquarters of the PLO and its chairman in Tunis and the interception of the Egyptian civilian airliner. The United States is biased toward Israel against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and favors Israel and its continued occupation. This U.S. position constitutes a continued

aggression by the U.S. Administration against Palestine and the Arab nation. The PCC also adopted a number of important political, military, and financial decisions.

Question: How do you view Palestinian-Soviet relations and what steps are necessary to develop these relations?

Brother Abu 'Ammar: I view these relations with the friendly Soviet Union as satisfactory and [words indistinct]. In my name and on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian people, I extend greetings to Comrade Gorbachev, to the Soviet Union, and the Socialist countries for the clear statement that was recently issued in [word indistinct] as well as Gorbachev's [words indistinct] during the talks with U.S. President Regan in Geneva [word indistinct] the meeting of the two foreign ministers. Our people are grateful for this friendly Soviet position expressed by Gorbachev. I also feel [word indistinct] these Palestinian-Soviet relations [words indistinct] our people and our cause.

Question: What is the PLO's position on the outcome of the [word indistinct] summit? [Sentence indistinct].

Brother Abu 'Ammar: I expressed this point clearly and in detail in my speech at the nonaligned youth conference held recently in New Delhi [words indistinct] U.S. insistence on going ahead with the star wars project and increasing the daily [word indistinct] in the world. This means further tension and endangers world security and peace and human [word indistinct]. Therefore, [words indistinct] that the success of the meeting itself means a good beginning for mitigating tension and for stopping the star wars project, which the U.S. Administration insists on going ahead with. Any success in this vital, important subject will reflect positively on all the volatile world problems, including the Middle East problem and the Palestine question [words indistinct] have been raised and discussed and were referred to the foreign ministers and the specialized committee, a fact that indicates a new international stage. We Palestinians [words indistinct] our friendly ties with the great Soviet friend and its principled [word indistinct] toward our Palestinian people's just cause. I have also learned that other volatile problems, foremost among them the Iraq-Iran war, were also discussed.

Question: We have carefully read the PCC's statement [words indistinct] that the PLO is ready to recognize Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and that they are an indivisible part of other legitimate international resolutions?

Brother Abu 'Ammar: The international conference was one of the important points which Comrade Polyakov and I discussed during my long meeting with him (?on the 22d of) this month. During this meeting, we discussed the objective conditions: first, insistence on the international conference [words indistinct].

PLO Chairman Receives USSR Ambassador in Baghdad
JN281746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
 1600 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received in Baghdad yesterday evening, Wednesday, the Soviet ambassador

to Iraq, who conveyed to him a message from the Soviet leaders on the current situation and Soviet-Palestinian relations. The message affirmed the USSR's firm support for the Palestinian people under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The meeting was attended by brother 'Azzam al-Ahmad, the PLO representative in Iraq.

Fatah's Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid Blames Libya for Hijacking
NC271835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Nov (MENA) — Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid [Abu al-Hawl], a member of Fatah's Central Committee, has accused Libyan intelligence of planning the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner to Malta. In a statement to be published on Friday by the magazine *AL-MUSAWWAR*, the Fatah official ruled out the possibility that Palestinian dissidents had planned the takeover. He said that the Libyan regime prepared and arranged for this operation.

He added that Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] is a former terrorist who killed a number of PLO leaders in several capitals around the world, and that he acts in full cooperation with Libyan intelligence.

Abu al-Hawl declared that the PLO has never been involved in a single terrorist act, as any such operation is likely to deprive the Palestinian revolution of some of its options.

He pointed out that the PLO representative in Malta had been asked to go to the airport and to coordinate with the Egyptian ambassador. He was also instructed to inform the Maltese Government of the PLO's condemnation of the incident.

Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid defended Egypt's handling of the situation. He noted that Egypt was forced to take the action it did, as passengers were being killed and the level of violence had risen inside the plane. Thus, Egypt had no alternative but to storm the aircraft.

OAPEC Council Concludes Meetings in Baghdad
JN272006 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] At the end of its meetings in Baghdad today, the OAPEC Ministerial Council adopted the report of the ministerial committee charged with formulating OAPEC's working program for the next 5 years and approved OAPEC's 1986 budget amounting to 2,697,000 Kuwaiti dinars. The OAPEC council also approved the Judicial Committee's budget estimated at 320,000 Kuwaiti dinars and the Arab Oil Institute's budget of 812,000 Iraqi dinars for operation and 2,906,000 Iraqi dinars for investments.

During its 35th session, the OAPEC Ministerial Council discussed the secretariat's proposal on coordinating the tax situation among OAPEC members in order to complete its detailed study.

The OAPEC council decided to continue discussing the recommendations made by the Third Arab energy conference within the framework of the OAPEC 5-year plan. The council also decided to authorize the general secretariat to prepare annual reports on the OAPEC companies to enhance their performance and intensify cooperation between these companies and OAPEC.

At the end of its meetings, the OAPEC Ministerial Council expressed its appreciation and gratitude to Iraq — leadership, government, and people — for the hospitality and for the efforts to make this council's meetings a success.

The OAPEC Ministerial Council decided to hold its next meeting in Kuwait on 6 May.

BAHRAIN

UAE, Oman Inquire About Premier's Health

UAE Heir Apparent Arrives

GF271649 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Manama, 27 Nov (WAKH) — UAE Crown Prince and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid Al-Nahayyan and his accompanying delegation arrived in Manama this evening on a brief visit to Bahrain to enquire after the health of Bahrain's Premier HH Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

He was received by Bahraini Crown Prince and commander in-chief of Defence Force Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa al Khalifah, Information Minister, Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman Al-Mu'yyad, and other top officials.

Omani Minister Arrives

GF280807 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0722 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 28 Nov (WAKH) — Faysal ibn 'Ali ibn Faysal Al Bu Sa'id, Omani minister of national heritage and culture, arrived in Manama today on a brief visit to Bahrain, as the envoy of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, in order to inquire about the health of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister.

Omani Minister Departs

GF280926 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Manama, 28 Nov (WAKH) — Faysal ibn 'Ali ibn Faysal Al Bu Sa'id, Omani minister of national heritage and culture, left Manama today for Muscat following a brief visit to Bahrain, as the envoy of his Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, to inquire about the health of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister.

The Omani minister was seen off by Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad, minister of information; and Ghalib 'Abdallah Jubran, Omani ambassador to Bahrain.

Saudi, Kuwaiti Ministers Arrive From Iraq

GF281342 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1155 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 28 Nov (WAKH) — Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, returned to Manama from Baghdad today after leading the Bahraini delegation to the meetings of the 35th OAPEC ministerial council, which concluded in Baghdad yesterday.

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, and Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, Kuwaiti minister of oil and industry, arrived in Manama on the same plane for a short visit to Bahrain.

Depart 28 Nov

GF281750 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Manama, 28 Nov (WAKH) — Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and the Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah left Manama for home following a brief visit to Bahrain.

The two ministers were seen off by Yousif Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry and acting state minister for cabinet affairs, and top Bahraini officials.

KUWAIT

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives for Visit

LD261347 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Nov, (KUNA) -- Sudanese Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani arrived in Kuwait at about 1300 today [26 November] on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of the Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir who was at the airport to welcome the visitor. The Sudanese interior minister was also welcomed by the under secretary of the Interior Ministry, governors, and a number of senior officials of the Interior Ministry. The visit by the Sudanese interior minister is aimed at strengthening the bonds of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the field of security.

Discusses Security Link

EA272027 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Police General 'Abbas Madani, minister of the interior, who is currently visiting Kuwait, had a meeting at noon today with Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir, minister of the interior. They discussed the cooperation agreement between Sudan and Kuwait; in particular, areas relating to security. Gen 'Abbas Madani explained that his visit to Kuwait is intended to consolidate cooperation between the two brotherly countries and to increase cooperation in all areas between the security organs of the two countries. His Excellency Madani invited his counterpart to visit Sudan. The invitation was accepted. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Agreement To Receive Gas From Iraq Signed

LD282006 Kuwait KUNA in English 1724 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 28 (KUNA) — Oil and industry minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah returned from Baghdad this evening after participating in a bi-annual ministerial conference of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

During his two-day visit to Baghdad, Shaykh 'Ali signed with his Iraqi counterpart, Qasim Ahmad Taqi, a joint agreement under which Kuwait is to receive 400 million cubic feet of Iraqi natural gas per day.

In an arrival statement, Shaykh 'Ali said the two countries will try to finish construction of the 100-kilometer gas pipeline from the southern Rumaylah oil fields of Iraq to Kuwaiti petroleum installations in Shuaybah by early next May.

Shaykh 'Ali added that he had agreed with his Iraqi opposite number to jointly commission the pipeline here in Kuwait before or during OAPEC's next ministerial meeting scheduled for next May the seventh.

He noted that exports will start at 200 million cubic feet per day in May and in a short period will be geared up to 400 million cubic feet daily.

Shaykh 'Ali said the gas agreement will boost cooperation and relations between the two sisterly Arab countries and is in their common interest.

He said the Iraqi gas will be used for consumption by the Ministry of electricity and water and will meet other local needs.

Al-Rumaylah, with a daily production level of 800,000 barrels of oil, is one of the world's largest fields.

The OAPEC ministers had approved a five-year plan designed to improve work within the 10-member organization and its corporations.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Receives King Husayn's Message

GF271957 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1915 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 Nov (WAKH) — Sultan Qabus al Bu Sa'id tonight received Mirwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, who conveyed a written message from King Husayn of Jordan.

Mr Mirwan al-Qasim arrived in Muscat earlier today. He was received by Hamad ibn Humud, minister of the sultan's court affairs.

Minister Supports Egypt's Action on Hijacking

GF281355 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, condemned terrorism in all its forms in a statement he made to a radio and television correspondent. He said: The Sultanate's stable policy is to fight terrorism in all its forms. On this basis we support the stance of Egypt on the decision to storm the Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta. Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah said that Egypt's action is the first of its kind against hijacked planes and terrorism. He described the storming of the plane by the Egyptian forces as a real beginning for fighting terrorism and a new starting point that encourages all countries and governments to take similar stances.

His excellency the minister of state for foreign affairs expressed regret over the victims who died in the plane. He said: In order to fight terrorism there have to be victims. His excellency called on international society to take a united stance against all methods of terrorism and hijacking of planes.

Diplomat Discusses Relations With PDRY

GF270932 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 Nov (WAKH) — 'Abdallah ibn Ahmad al-Marhun, the ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the nonresident ambassador to the PDRY, has stressed that there are arrangements for the Oman-PDRY technical committee to hold a meeting in Aden in January. He pointed out that the committee held a meeting last January.

In a statement to the Omani newspaper *'UMAN* published today, he said that after the establishment of diplomatic representation between the two countries, there are wide horizons for cooperation in various fields. He contended that Oman-PDRY relations are witnessing continuous progress and that this is attributable to the leaderships of the two countries. He said that during his meetings with Yemeni officials he felt their sincere desire to develop bilateral relations because of the brotherhood and neighborly ties that link the two peoples. Al-Marhun then pointed out that he has reviewed with Yemeni officials ways of developing relations between the two countries and of proceeding in the direction of promoting these relations in the service of the two peoples.

OMAN

Sudanese Interior Minister Arrives in Doha

GF290556 Doha QNA in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Doha, 28 Nov (QNA) — Sudanese Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani Muhammad and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Doha today, coming from Kuwait on a 4-day visit within the framework of his current tour to a number of countries of the region.

Upon arrival, the Sudanese official was received by Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani, interior minister.

In a statement to QNA upon arrival, the Sudanese interior minister expressed his joy and the joy of the delegation over the visit to his second country to meet with his brothers in Qatar. He said that his visit is aimed at expanding the horizons of cooperation between the security networks of the two countries.

He said: We are seriously striving toward the consolidation and expansion of cooperation in security fields in order to realize the objectives of the Arab interior ministers council, which always calls for increasing coordination and cooperation between the interior ministers of the Arab region because Arab security is indivisible.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Discusses Arms Policy

GF271544 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and general inspector, affirmed that the policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding armament totally depends on a variety of arms sources from a number of friendly countries. Asked about construction of a military ammunition factory in the Kingdom, his highness said that a number of Saudi production delegations are involved in a number of friendly countries, but the final decision in this regard will not be made until we see the positive studies and the subject is discussed by the new production establishment recently established; in addition, there is a supreme committee for production formed by a number of concerned ministers.

Regarding cooperation in military academies between the GCC states, Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in a statement he made following his attendance at the graduation of a new group of King Faysal Air Academy students, affirmed that there is coordination between the military academies of the GCC states and that agreement was achieved on a number of projects for the academies and their developments.

Regarding the visit of a member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and Sudanese defense minister to the Kingdom, his highness second deputy prime minister of defense and aviation and general inspector said that this visit will be the beginning of an exchange of visits between the two officials, God willing.

Kuwaiti Delegation Meets Interior Minister

GF271411 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Interior Minister Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received at his office the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry delegation led by Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Aziz Isma'il Jum'ah, assistant under secretary at the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry, currently visiting the Kingdom. The meeting was attended by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Dr Ibrahim al-'Awaji.

Departs 28 Nov

GF281517 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Kuwaiti Interior Ministry delegation, led by Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Aziz Isma'il, assistant under secretary to the Kuwaiti Interior Ministry, left King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jeddah for home today, following a visit to the Kingdom which lasted several days. During the visit, the delegation met with Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and a number of senior officials at the Interior Ministry.

During the visit, the delegation acquainted itself with the advanced equipment used in the security field, in addition to a number of sites of civilization in the Kingdom.

Petroleum Minister Returns After OAPEC Meeting

GF281632 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1610 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Riyadh, 28 Nov (SPA) — Ahmad Zaki Yamani, petroleum and mineral affairs minister, returned to Riyadh today from Baghdad after leading the Kingdom's delegation to the meetings of the 35th session of the OAPEC ministerial council, which concluded in Baghdad yesterday.

UAE

Information Minister Departs for Turkey

GF281840 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 28 Nov (WAM) — Ahmad ibn Hamid, minister of information and culture, left for Ankara today leading a delegation on an official 5-day visit to Turkey. This visit is in response to an invitation from Mesut Yilmaz, Turkish deputy prime minister for information and cultural affairs [title as received].

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamid said he will convey a verbal message from His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan to Turkish President Kenan Evren on the range of cooperation between the two countries.

Petroleum Minister Returns From OAPEC Meetings

GF281747 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Nov (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Dr. Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah returned home today from Baghdad after leading the UAE delegation to the 35th conference of OAPEC's ministerial council which concluded in the Iraqi capital yesterday.

In a statement on arrival, Al-'Utaybah said the oil ministers of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), adopted a five-year working plan.

A five-member committee last month finalized preparation of the projected plan which aims at improving the organisations activities in light with the accomplishments achieved since the establishment of OAPEC in 1968.

Dr al-'Utaybah said the meeting also approved the organisations budget for 1986 and agreed on continuing holding seminars and meetings with international groups in the south and north to improve cooperation between the organisation members and other countries.

Mauritius Deputy Prime Minister Arrives*GF250653 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 24 Nov (WAKH) — Mauritius Deputy Prime Minister Gaeten Duval arrived in Abu Dhabi tonight from Nairobi on a visit to the UAE lasting several days.

On his arrival, the deputy prime minister of Mauritius stated that during his visit he will hold talks with officials connected with bolstering bilateral relations in the fields of labor, trade, and tourism, in addition to inviting UAE investors to participate in projects to be set up in Mauritius.

Ra's al-Khaymah Ruler Departs for Tunis*GF261807 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Text] Ra's al-Khaymah, Nov 26 (WAKH) — UAE Supreme Council member and ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi left for Tunis today for a four-day visit.

He was seen off at the airport by Crown Prince and Deputy Ruler Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr al-Qasimi and a number of shaykhs and senior officials.

PDRY**Chairman Addresses Mass Rally in Shabwah***GF281758 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1945 GMT 26 Nov 85*

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, at a mass rally in Shabwah Governorate — recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] During this visit we will inspect the situation of the citizens in the capital of the governorate and in the Directorates of Al-Sa'ib, 'Irmah, Mayfa'ah, and Bayhan. During this visit — and as we are meeting today with our masses in the capital — we will meet with the citizens in the directorates and with the officials in the capital and in the directorates. We will listen to the remarks of the citizens on the process of the implementation of the plan projects. We will listen to the remarks of the citizens and officials on the projects of the 1986-1990 Third 5-year plan. Those remarks are important to us. By listening to those remarks on the plan projects, we will be able to know the needs of and vital projects for this governorate. [Chants]

A few minutes ago, I listened to the speech by 'Abdallah Ra'fat Rashid, first secretary of the party organization, who was talking about the governorate and the accomplishments achieved during recent years. He was talking about the citizens' contributions to and the state's support in the fields of electricity, water, and other projects. During the past 3 years and until the end of 1985, about 207 villages were supplied with electric power. Light and electricity entered those villages, thanks to you [applause], thanks to the masses in this governorate, [applause], 90,000 citizens received electricity, while 390 villages received water. All those successes which we are witnessing, are the fruits of the struggle

of the party and the people, which are behind all successes and victories.

We affirm to our masses in this brave governorate that we will continue our support, we will continue to support the water, electricity, and other projects. The state will include new projects in the 5-year plan, because whatever was achieved during recent years did not satisfy all our ambitions, they did not satisfy the ambitions of this governorate. Thus, I want to affirm to the masses that 1986-1990 will include a number of vital projects for this brave governorate; foremost of those projects is the Wafid-Bayhan road, the cornerstone of which was placed today. [Applause] We will also inaugurate the (Al-Qad-Wafiq) road today. The road projects in this governorate are regarded as one of the vital projects for this governorate. The linking of Rayhan agricultural land with the Bayhan Valley, where an agricultural project is being implemented, with a paved road linking Bayhan with 'Ataq and linking 'Ataq with Aden, will enable the state's farms, cooperatives, and individual farmers to transport their products from Bayhan to 'Ataq and from 'Ataq to Aden. [Chants]

O brother citizens, the (?paving) of the roads and the implementation of the electricity projects in the villages and valleys [words indistinct] are not only to supply the houses with electricity but also in order to use the electricity, wherever possible, in agriculture, in a way that this governorate with its fertile valleys will contribute in planting some crops; foremost of those crops is wheat.

We know that Bayhan Valley is an agricultural and fertile valley. The Khawrah, Barka', (Al-Fad), 'Abadan, and other Valleys are fertile valleys to which attention should be paid in order to grow wheat, because we need to rely on ourselves in the future, because the issue of food is a vital issue for us. The issue of food security is a strategic issue for us. On this basis, I see that it is an important issue. We will discuss this issue so that some valleys are allocated for growing some crops. As I pointed out [words indistinct] there are some areas in Sabwah, Hadramawt Valley, and Hadramawt Governorate that are good for growing wheat.

Why should we import about 200,000 tons [of wheat] from abroad? In the 1940s, which some of us remember, this governorate did not import anything. In the 1940s Hadramawt and all the governorates relied on themselves and the citizens in those areas grew wheat and other crops, such as millet and sesame seeds. I was talking to the brother prime minister about the importance of stressing the growing of wheat in some valleys in the Governorates of Hadramawt and Shabwah and offering rewards to the producers, whether they grow wheat or other crops.

As I noticed during my visit, there are great possibilities of growing crops other than wheat. There was a period when we used to import potatoes from France and eggs and chickens from France and India. But with the development of chicken farming and growing of potatoes and onions in some governorates, we were able to overcome this problem, in addition to the problem of Bayhan Valley regarding transporting onions from Bayhan Valley to Aden. When the agriculture department concentrated on the growing of some crops, we were able to produce about 12,000 tons of crops, while we used to import about 12,000 tons. The crops would sometimes arrive and sometimes not arrive;

sometimes they would sink in the sea. Sometimes there would be delays. This creates problems in the food supply of the citizens in the capital.

It is possible for the governorates to grow potatoes, onions, and garlic. We can farm chickens and breed cattle. We are currently importing about 100,000 head of sheep. We are able to breed cattle. We will ask the government to study such ideas so that we can overcome some difficulties that the country is facing regarding food and the issue of food security, which is a strategic issue in the PDRY. [Applause]

During my recent visit to the directorate of Radfan, I visited Al-Raydah center. The citizens are prepared to develop a coffee plantation. Why should we import coffee from abroad? The PDRY is currently importing coffee from abroad, because qat was planted instead of coffee beans. We can develop the coffee crop to meet our needs and at the same time export excellent coffee. Throughout history, Yemen was one of the countries exporting coffee abroad. Certainly, I noticed that there has been big development after I gave the citizens my instructions on planting coffee. I remember one of the citizens or farmers at Al-Raydah center, who removed the qat to plant coffee beans. He planted more than 200 trees. [Applause] This man and other citizens are prepared to begin whenever possible. We are able to plant wheat in the valleys of this governorate or in the Governorate of Hadramawt, in Yafi', Radfan, (Dushaysh), and Al-Dali'. Those areas are also good for planting coffee, which can be exported abroad. This would bring us hard currency.

I really feel hurt when I see, for example, that we import oranges from abroad. The oranges which we import from abroad can be planted in Bayhan Valley. While we say that Bayhan Valley is good for growing wheat it is also possible to plant oranges in (Jazilah), ('Awamil), and in some other areas. I will give great importance to the issue of growing oranges so that we will not need to import oranges instead we will be able to export oranges from the PDRY. [Applause]

Thus, I want to stress agriculture and the means to turn such remarks — which we talked about and which I talked about with the prime minister — into resolutions and to put such resolutions in use with the state's farms, cooperatives, and individual farmers so that we can rely on ourselves. Because as I said before, during the 1930's and 1940's we did not import anything from abroad. Of course, the situation is different now. There are some crops which we can plant and we can save hard currency instead of importing some things from abroad.

I listened to 'Abdallah Ra'fat Rashid's speech. He pointed out the uprising waged by the masses of this governorate and by the masses in [names indistinct], Al-Raydah, (Hayih), Mayfa'ah, and other places. Of course, we read the glorious history of this people, the great history of this people. We read about the armed uprising that was waged by the citizens of this governorate which promises welfare, and thank you. [applause]

Chairman Addresses Soldiers, Notes USSR Role

GF271556 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Within his tour of Bayhan District in Shabwa Governorate Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the delegation accompanying him met with the soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the Martyr Malham Brigade this morning. He spoke to them about the results of the Third YSP Congress and their role in implementing its results and resolutions. He affirmed that this stage requires further consciousness, combat preparedness, vigilance, and caution by the Armed Forces in face of the enemy plots against our revolution and national system. He stressed the need to achieve further cohesion and struggle unity between the political and military leaderships in the Armed Forces and the party and nonparty activists in order to work jointly and strongly under the leadership of the YSP and to implement the party policy in their work.

The brother secretary general reiterated his high assessment of the role being played by the Soviet experts in building up and developing our Armed Forces. He affirmed that the relationship between our country and the Soviet Union is a strategic relationship developing day by day. He said that the revolution's enemies are striving to throw doubt on this relationship and are trying to mislead the world community by claiming that our country is a military base for the Soviets. He said that all this has been refuted by our people who know the decent and developing role played by the Soviets in our country for the purpose of developing our economy and consolidating our defense capabilities. He said that our people appreciate the role of the Soviets.

Concluding his address, the brother secretary general wished the officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the brigade success in their duties and work.

Chairman, Defense Minister Address Armed Forces

GF261418 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has urged the Armed Forces to bolster the struggle unity and boost the revolutionary awakening in their ranks. In his address today before soldiers and officers of the [name indistinct] Brigade, he emphasized that the unity of the party and the Armed Forces is the only guarantee to prevent a conspiracy against the revolution by oppositionist forces. He reiterated the need to boost the combat capability of our Armed Forces along with developing the country's economic capability.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stressed the importance of producing tangible results from the resolutions of the YSP third annual congress and of crystallizing them into plans and programs that will guarantee their successful implementation to complement the national and democratic tasks of the revolution as part of its socialist horizons.

Brigadier General Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister, also addressed the brigade's soldiers and officers. He hailed them and congratulated them on the 18th anniversary of national independence. He referred to the success of the third annual congress of the YSP and pointed out that it was a national challenge through which our party has affirmed its ability to confront difficulties in combat training programs.

Premier on Egypt, Border Dispute With Oman

GF121732 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 12 (WAKH) — South Yemeni Prime Minister Haydar al-'Attas was quoted today as saying Aden was continuing joint efforts with Oman to solve their border dispute.

In an interview with the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTihad*, Al-'Attas also said the two countries, which restored diplomatic relations last year, were determined to "solve all problems and difficulties dealing with the (border) issue."

The talks were initiated by the six-nation Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to which Oman belongs along with the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

Al-'Attas also said South Yemen was keen to bolster its ties with the GCC in all fields to "preserve the security and stability of the region and the whole Arab nation against imperialist designs."

He said relations between Aden and these countries were based on "mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs."

Al-'Attas also said that the U.S. air piracy and the Israeli aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunis were all aimed at shaking the security and stability of Arab people and closing the book on the Palestinian cause. This also "showed the extent of the aggressive expansionist designs of the American-Israeli alliance in the Arab region."

The only way to confront this danger was through "a decisive Arab policy based on differentiating between friends and enemies and mobilizing all potentials to forestall the dangers presently experienced by the Arab nation," he added.

While expressing the hope that Egypt would return to the Arab fold and "assume her leading position" Al-'Attas pointed out that the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accord with Israel, "has greatly harmed the Arab cause and Egypt's position in the Arab world."

Prime Minister Receives USSR Envoy, Message

*GF231356 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 23 Nov 85*

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, USSR ambassador in Aden.

During the meeting, the comrade ambassador conveyed to him a reply message from the USSR Government dealing with a number of issues of cooperation between the PDRY and the friendly USSR.

The brother prime minister affirmed our country's determination to continue developing these relations in a way that serves the joint principles and goals for which both sides struggle. He expressed appreciation for and satisfaction with the honest internationalistic support which the USSR extends to the PDRY in all fields.

The meeting was attended by Comrade (Binar Varadov), the USSR economic adviser in Aden.

Economic, Technical Protocol Signed with USSR

*GF251826 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 25 Nov 85*

[Text] A protocol for economic and technical cooperation was signed at the Planning Ministry today between our country and the Soviet Union. Representing the Yemeni side it was signed by Brother Dr Faraj ibn Ghanim, minister of planning. Representing the Soviet side it was signed by Comrade Vladislav Zhukov, Soviet ambassador to Aden.

The protocol basically stems from the 5 February agreement and the projects it covers are financed by the loan granted according to the agreement. It implements a number of geological projects to excavate minerals during the third 5-year plan period of 1986 to 1990. It also concerns digging and equipping a number of irrigation wells in the Hadramawt Valley, land reclamation, equipping a number of construction units and supplying them with construction material to carry out construction work in a number of state farms, providing Soviet experts, extending the pavement of the Al-Sayad port by 80 meters and completing and equipping technical training centers in Aden and Mukalla until the end of 1990, which will be constructed with the help of the friendly Soviet Union.

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Tehran

*GF241527 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah, leading an official delegation, left Aden for Tehran today on an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart. ANA has learned that during his stay in Iran, brother 'Imayah is to hold talks on bilateral relations and how to develop them in various fields. He was seen off by a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry.

Transport Minister Returns From Oman Visit

*GF240752 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 24 Nov 85*

[Text] Salih ibn Hasan ibn Husayn, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of transport, returned to Aden

last night after leading our country's delegation which participated in the ceremonies of the 15th anniversary of the national day of the fraternal Sultanate of Oman.

Upon his arrival, the minister made the following statement to ANA: Our visit to Muscat gave us the opportunity to share with the fraternal Omani people their festivals marking the 15th anniversary of their national day and to acquaint ourselves with their accomplishments since independence. We conveyed the greetings and congratulations of brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id on this occasion.

We exchanged views on ways of developing relations between the two fraternal countries, issues that concern them, and the situation in the region. The visit also gave us the opportunity to meet Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Salim ibn Nasir Al Bu Sa'idi, minister of communications. We discussed with both of them how to develop mutual relations and the fields in which we should begin, particularly the fields of transportation and communications. We sensed in the brother Omani officials a response and readiness to establish cooperation for the good of the two fraternal peoples and countries.

The minister of transport was met by Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani, YSP Central Committee member and minister of interior; Muhammad Ahmad Salman, YSP Central Committee candidate member and deputy transport minister; and Ahmad Salih 'Abduh, deputy transport minister.

YAR

Jordan's King Finishes Talks With President

GF231353 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The official Yemeni-Jordanian talks were concluded today at 1100 today at the republic palace in Sanaa under Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; and Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal. During this session, they completed the discussion of the current issues on the Arab and international arenas and ways of developing cooperation between the two fraternal countries in various domains.

This session was attended for Yemen by brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the standing

committee; Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister and member of the standing committee; Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the standing committee; Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs; 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, director of the President's Office; Sa'id Muhammad Ghanim, deputy chief of staff; Ahmad al-Iryani, foreign ministry under secretary; and 'Ali Abu al-Luhum, YAR ambassador to Jordan.

Jordan was represented by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Misri; Staff Major General 'Abd al-Hafiz Mar'i, assistant chief of staff; and 'Adnan Malakawi, Jordanian ambassador to the YAR.

Makes Statement, Departs

GF231417 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty Jordanian King Husayn ibn Talal today left Sanaa heading a delegation following a 3-day visit to our country. During his visit, King Husayn held discussions with brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the country, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and acquainted himself with archaeological places and facts related to progress of civilization and development in our country. A large, official, and popular farewell was held for our prominent guest. He was bade farewell by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and senior state officials.

During a short repose in the VIP lounge, King Husayn made a press statement. He said: My visit to the YAR has been one of the best visits I have paid to brothers in countries dear to us. We feel we are in our country, among our people, and with our brothers. He pointed out that his discussions covered all issues concerning bilateral relations and everything related to the interests of our Arab nation and Arab generations. He added: Points of view were identical. His Majesty King Husayn noted that he would carry with him to fraternal Jordan the best memories and impressions. He expressed his high esteem and gratitude to President Salih for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and the accompanying delegation. He wished our country more success and achievement through continued sincerity, truth, and clear vision. He opined that our country has a promising future — God willing.

He concluded his statement by saying: We have large joint hopes for the future. We are determined to fulfill the Arab nation's goals in unison.

Further on Aftermath of Plane Hijacking

Mubarak Cables Malta

NC281303 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Misfud Bonnice:

I would like to express my own appreciation, as well as that of the Egyptian people, for the resolute stand which you took during the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian plane. Your cooperation with our efforts to stop the bloodletting, to save the lives of innocent passengers, and to abort such criminal plots is proof of your bravery, wisdom, and the correct perception which you have of the dangers the international community would face if these terrorist actions are allowed to spread without encountering a resolute response or efficient deterrence.

I would like to express our appreciation for the efforts you have made to treat the injured. You have my best wishes of happiness and success for you and for the friendly Maltese people.

Receives 'Arafat's Condolences

NC271226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1048 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has received a cable of support and condolence from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The following is the text of this cable:

In my name, and on behalf of my brothers, the chairman and the members of the PLO Central Council, I send our greetings and full appreciation to you and to the great Egyptian people.

The Central Council has adopted a resolution which strongly condemns the recent cowardly, terrorist, and criminal hijacking of an Egyptian plane. It also condemns the individuals and organizations who were behind it. The hijacking resulted in the killing of several innocent civilians among the passengers and the crew of the plane, including Palestinians, Egyptians, and people from fraternal Arab and friendly foreign countries.

We see this cowardly and terrorist action as a desperate attempt to obstruct Egypt's distinguished nationalist role with the Arab nation and the Palestinian people at this particular stage in time.

We are confident that under the rational leadership of your excellency the president, great Egypt, as exemplified by its fraternal people and its substantial sacrifices, will continue to provide strong support for Arabs and Palestinians. We are certain that these cowardly, criminal, and terrorist actions will not affect great Egypt or its leading role in our Arab and Islamic nation. This is particularly true for the current fateful and historical stage through which the Arab and Islamic nation and the Middle East are passing. Egypt, and its heroic people, have played this role throughout history.

As we extend our heartfelt condolences to the families of all the victims, I also express my condolences to you, your excellency the

president, and console myself for those lost loves of innocent Egyptians, Arabs, Palestinians, and friends.

Al-Baz on Responsibility, Rescue

NC280655 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Nov (MENA) — During a television panel discussion broadcast today, Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said that the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner to Valletta airport was an unusual operation. Al-Baz elaborated by pointing out that the operation had been claimed by an imaginary group and that those who had carried it out had made no demands and cited no particular cause. The hysterical killings which they committed were an end in themselves for the hijackers and not a means to press for any demands. These terrorists, Al-Baz stated, were a bunch of criminals who had been trained and primed to commit murder. There must have been someone behind them, a country or a certain organization perhaps, which trained them for a specific purpose and which was under the impression that he [as received] would not likely survive.

This is why it was necessary to storm the plane, Al-Baz affirmed. Most countries, and not least of them Malta, sympathized with the command attack. They were sure that the longer the hijacking continued, the greater the number of victims would be.

Al-Baz also noted that initial information exists as to who was behind this operation. Before forming a final opinion, however, more information will be needed. That is now being taken care of. In this way we will be able to draw the correct conclusions.

Dr al-Baz said that the only thing the terrorists requested was to contact the Libyan ambassador in Malta. The Libyan ambassador spoke briefly to them and emphasized that his country has nothing to do with them and would not allow them to there. He then left Malta for Libya and there was no chance to negotiate with the terrorists. Waiting would only have meant more dead people.

Al-Baz stressed that the decision to launch an attack had been given careful thought. It was only made after consultations with the Maltese, in light of the fact that the airport was sovereign Maltese territory and the Maltese therefore had a major responsibility.

Al-Qadhdhafi 'Supervised' Plan

NC281217 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Cairo newspaper *AL-WAFD*, organ of the opposition party Al-Wafd, today reports that Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi personally supervised the plan to hijack the Egyptian airliner to Malta. This action came after the Egyptian authorities had foiled an attempt to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush, one of the Libyan leaders opposing Al-Qadhdhafi's regime. He currently lives in Cairo.

Libyan, Terrorists Said Linked

NC280749 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] A MENA correspondent in Paris has learned from a reliable Kuwaiti source that Hassunah al-Shawish, the Libyan charge d'affaires in Kuwait, delivered five envelopes to a journalist known to be close to him and willing to cooperate with him. The journalist was to distribute the envelopes to newspapers and news agencies secretly.

The source said that these envelopes contained the text of the statement which was later relayed by news agencies in the name of the Egyptian Revolution Organization. The statement was also published in some Kuwaiti newspapers.

According to this source, the copy of the statement which he read was in the handwriting of Muhammad al-Yusufi, who works for KUNA. The statement was the same one repeatedly broadcast by Libyan radio, which cited Kuwaiti media sources.

Most Deaths Due to Suffocation

NC280828 Paris AFP in English 0822 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Valletta, Nov 28 (AFP) — Most of the 59 deaths in the hijacked Egyptair plane were from suffocation by smoke during the assault by Egyptian troops at the airport here, medical sources said today.

When the hijackers realised troops were storming the plane, hijacked soon after taking off for Cairo from Athens on Saturday night, they hurled grenades into the back of the Boeing 737, causing an immediate blaze. The smoke from that blaze apparently caused most of the deaths, the sources said.

Several survivors of the hijacking had accused Egyptian soldiers of firing indiscriminately, and hitting passengers running from the fire.

Last night, Maltese Government spokesman Paul Mifsud said pathologists had almost completed autopsies.

All survivors still in hospital here will be heard by Maltese investigators before being allowed to fly home, officials said.

Egypt has formally requested the extradition of the only surviving hijacker, named as a Tunisian, Omar Marzuki, 20.

AL-AHRAM Defends Storming

PM271115 [Editorial Report] Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic on 26 November 1985 publishes on its front page and inside pages story of the hijacking and subsequent storming of the Egyptian airliner in Malta under the banner headlines: "Egypt Holds Responsible for Death of Innocent Plane Passengers Whoever Participated in Instigation and Planning," "Hijackers Belong to Dissident Palestinian Group Working for Arab State Known for Involvement in Terrorism"; Libyan Ambassador Went to Airport, Spoke to Hijackers, Then Left

Malta for Tripoli on His Government's Instructions," "Egyptian Forces Storm Plane After Hijackers Decided to Kill Passenger Every 15 Minutes."

The paper leads with the Egyptian official statement on the incident, under the headline "Lightning Assault Lasted 5 Minutes Without Hitting Any Passengers and Without Losses Among Attacking Force; 44 Plane Passengers Rescued."

In a report by Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im on pages 1 and 3 the paper relates the hijacking incident from the moment the plane took off from Athens airport on 23 November until it ended in Malta. The report says that all four hijackers spoke with Palestinian accents. They first tried to disarm the six Egyptian security men on board, but one of the security men was able to shoot and kill one of the terrorists before he was shot and wounded and thrown out of the plane. The terrorists then went round and tied the passengers in their seats, "showing an inclination to torture the women." They then began throwing passengers on the floor and kicking them. "Then they started shooting the passengers at the rate of one every hour and throwing them out of the plane. Some of those passengers did not die and were taken to the hospital."

In Cairo, the report goes on, it was decided to send a special commando unit to rescue the passengers. After the Maltese authorities' approval was obtained, Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah ordered Major General Kemal 'Atiyah, commander of the shock forces, to select a team of his men to be flown by C-130 to Valletta "to take whatever action was necessary under the circumstances to rescue the passengers and the plane."

At the airport the assault force was divided into several groups in order to attack the plane simultaneously from all sides. After blowing out the plane doors, the reports says, "the forces stormed the hijacked plane and our men were inside. They fired only seven shots, of which three hit one of the terrorists who went after the plane's captain. The captain took an ax from inside the cabin and hit the terrorist with it. The other four shots hit a second terrorist. At the same time a third terrorist threw a phosphorous bomb, which first hit one of our men on his leg."

Fire then broke out inside the plane, at which time the third terrorist ran toward the rear of the plane "where fire had already started. This terrorist justly met his death in the fire at the rear of the plane, where there were some 26 other passengers." The report adds: "During the assault and the battle with the terrorists, some of the passengers were able to jump out of the doors which our men blew open with explosives. As for those who were in the rear of the plane or went there after the attack by our men, they were surrounded by fire and perished in it. This was one of the main reasons for the large number of casualties, particularly since no effective fire extinguishing equipment was available."

Concluding, the report says: "1. The dead bodies are with the Maltese authorities, who can tell the whole world whether they died from our bullets, or from the criminals' bullets, or by fire. Such a survey should reveal the facts."

"2. Hijackers have been known to be able to board planes carrying guns, since this has happened before, but the fact that they were carrying incendiary bombs is incredible. One particular party should be blamed for this, namely the Athens airport authority.

"3. The strange and perplexing question is why, immediately after the incident, a certain quarter announced that the perpetrators of this act belonged to an organization known as 'Revolutionary Egypt,' which is an imaginary and nonexistent organization. But a certain party wants to create the impression that this type of opposition exists in Egypt. This allegation soon proved to be false after it emerged that all the terrorists were Arabs but there was not one single Egyptian among them.

"4. The three hijackers' actions indicated that all the passengers were doomed within a short time. So saving the life of even one passenger was worth a great deal, let alone the 44 persons whom we were able to rescue. This was the principal reason behind the storming operation.

"Most important of all is that Egypt has proved that it stands against terror and that it can reach any part of the world to protect innocent lives. It has also proved that, like all the world's civilized countries, it has adopted a firm strategy of never giving in or capitulating to terror, regardless of its identity."

Mubarak Convenes Meeting With Officials

NC281050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA)— President Husni Mubarak held an expanded meeting at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning.

Among those who attended this session were Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, speaker of the People's Assembly; Dr 'Ali Lutfi, prime minister; Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, the speaker of the Consultative Council; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning; Dr Yusuf Amin Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; and Dr Amal 'Uthman, minister of social insurance and social affairs.

The following people also attended: Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, minister of manpower and training; Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council; Safwat al-Sharif, minister of information; Hasan Abu Basha, minister of local government; Ahmad Rushdi, minister of interior; Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahab, minister of industry; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of state for administrative development and cabinet affairs; Dr al-Sayyid 'Ali al-Sayyid, minister of state for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council; Dr Ahmad Haykal, minister of culture; William Najib Sayfayn, minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad; Dr Fu'ad Sultan, minister of tourism and civil aviation; Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi, minister of health; Mahmud Dawud, NDP secretary for the Alexandria Governorate; Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for youth and sports and NDP secretary general for the Cairo Governorate; and Dr Usamah

al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Discusses Hijacking

NC281603 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1245 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Remarks made by Information Minister Safwat al-Siarif following President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's meeting with senior assistants at Al-'Urubah Palace in Cairo on 28 November — recorded]

[Excerpts] The president told the meeting's participants that Egypt's strength, principles, and policies, which are based on a greater practice of democracy and on the marshalling of resources for development, as well as its activity on behalf of Arab issues, its belief in the need for additional efforts to forge a single position in support of the Palestinians' rights and cause, and its actions on the international level, all prove that the Egyptian people are building their independent power in earnest. In addition, they confirm that Egypt will remain a bulwark for the Arab nation and a buttress for its African brothers.

The president also commented on the hijacking of the Egyptair Boeing 707 and the details of this episode from the very beginning. The president referred to the clash that took place aboard the plane before it was forced to land and described the emergency meeting he held early that morning, which included a thorough discussion of both the incident and its possible repercussions. The president then told the conferees about the series of passengers who were murdered and whose bodies were thrown out on to the tarmac. The hijackers did this without presenting any demands and while refusing to hold any talks.

President Mubarak said that we are seeing a new type of terrorist who kills for no clear or declared reason. The president then made a detailed review of the contacts and evaluations made during the incident and the effort to deliver as many passengers as possible from the hands of their executioners. He recounted the story of the commando attack and praised the high standard of this operation, which was launched without causing a single casualty. At this point, President Mubarak stressed that the casualties among the passengers were the result of incendiary bombs thrown by the hijackers, who were determined to kill as many passengers as they could. This proves that bloodshed was their sole objective.

President Mubarak thanked the Maltese Government for its commendable cooperation throughout the incident. He also expressed his appreciation for the role played by the Egyptians involved: The security man who confronted the hijackers and was tortured and shot at for hours on end [as heard], the pilot who showed himself to be a responsible Egyptian, and the plane's crew, some of whom were martyred.

The president also hailed the Egyptian shock troops who carried out their mission with audacity and a sense of die-hard bravery. They were ready to lay down their lives for their country, its dignity, and for the fight against terrorism. Their action is a lesson for those who are trying to hurt Egypt.

The president made it clear that Egypt's policy is to strike hard at all forms of terrorism and to teach a lesson to anyone with hostile plans. Our country will not tolerate blackmail. President Mubarak also expressed his sorrow at the loss of life caused by these murderers, adding that martyrs always fail in defense of principles and dignity. In addition, the president said that while Egypt is a peaceful country, it will not accept any infringement upon its sovereignty.

Mubarak Discusses Hijacking With Opposition

Meets Al-Wafd Party

NC271427 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the Al-Wafd Party leader Fu'ad Siraj al-Din and Counselor Mumtaz Nassar, leader of the opposition in the People's Assembly, at noon today. The meeting took place at the Al-Qubba Republican Palace.

Following the meeting, Siraj al-Din said: We are always extremely pleased to meet with the president. I greatly appreciate his frankness in explaining a number of issues. He added that the talks had dealt with the latest developments and the various opinions on these matters.

Asked about his views on the incident of the hijacked Egyptian plane, Siraj al-Din said: It is certainly a regrettable incident that proves the savagery and inhumanity of its perpetrators. He added: The rescue operation was undoubtedly unavoidable.

Meets Labor Party

NC281024 Cairo MENA in English 1012 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, Nov 28 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning Labour Party leader Ibrahim Shukri who said following the meeting that the president was keen to apprise the opposition of the hijacked Egyptair plane circumstances and the decision of its storming by Egyptian commandoes.

Shukri expressed his great confidence in the capability of the Armed Forces, adding that he believed that the interception of the plane was necessary under the circumstances.

He further said that it was a misfortune that the hijackers had phosphoric grenades with them, adding that the events of this plane could not be compared with events in other hijacking operations.

Shukri underlined the necessity of combating air piracy by the international community as this phenomenon has spread lately and developed in a way that made killing an objective in itself which necessitates firm stance.

'Abd al-Majid Denies Mubarak To Visit USSR

NC281648 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1550 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Riyadh, 28 Nov (MENA) -- Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has highlighted the need to bolster pan-Arab relations and to clear up any outstanding differences so we may concentrate on solving our important problems.

In an exclusive interview published today by the Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ and given during his recent visit to Muscat for the celebrations of Oman's national day, Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted that Egypt strongly supports the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. It views it as a success for the Palestinian cause, since it represents the first unified Palestinian position. Dr 'Abd al-Majid also welcomed the Cairo Declaration, which he described as 100 hundred percent Palestinian. He pointed out that this declaration shows the PLO's condemnation of terrorism. This is particularly true since we know the PLO is aware that such operations only hurt the Palestinian cause.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid denied reports that President Mubarak plans to visit the Soviet Union soon, and described them as totally untrue.

'Official Source' Denies Troops in Uganda

NC281859 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1835 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) — An official source has denied reports that a number of Egyptian soldiers are fighting alongside Ugandan Government troops against the opposition forces.

The source has emphasized that not a single Egyptian soldier is posted outside the homeland, and that these allegations are completely unfounded. The goal of these charges is to hurt Egypt's policy of peace and its distinguished relations with the fraternal African countries. These ties are based on noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and on the encouragement of negotiations and dialogue as ways to resolve disputes.

U.S. Embassy Warns of Sabotage Attempts

GF231404 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Cairo — *AL-BAYAN* has learned that the U.S. Embassy in Cairo has accused Arab elements of planning to carry out operations against U.S. institutions in Egypt.

Well-informed Egyptian sources have informed *AL-BAYAN* that the U.S. Embassy has warned officials at Cairo Airport that it has information that these elements are prepared to carry out acts of sabotage against U.S. institutions and advised them of the need to carry out close body searches because some Samsonite suitcases have been especially made to disguise explosives so that they cannot be detected electronically.

Ghali, Soviet Ambassador Discuss Geneva Summit
NC271504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Nov (MENA) — Egypt officially received the Soviet-U.S. statement today that was issued after the summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders in Geneva on 19 November.

Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, received the statement from the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, Aleksandr Belonogov, during their meeting today.

The superpower summit, the Soviet position in those talks, and the results of the meetings were also reviewed.

During the session, Dr Ghali expressed Egypt's satisfaction with the start of a dialogue between the two superpowers to achieve security and stability in the world and to limit nuclear arms.

Mubarak Message on Palestinian Solidarity Day
NC281845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has emphasized that the satisfaction of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and aspirations will guarantee the achievement of a just, permanent, and comprehensive Middle East peace, and will ensure security and stability for all.

In a message to the United Nations on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, which will be celebrated tomorrow, President Mubarak noted that the recent series of events in the Middle East proved that the Palestinian issue was, and will remain, the heart of the regional dispute.

President Mubarak stressed that the Palestinian people's participation — through their legitimate and recognized representative, the PLO — with the other parties involved in a settlement is an indispensable precondition for the achievement of a just and lasting peace.

President Mubarak added: We believe that one of the prerequisites for a peaceful settlement is the fraternal Palestinian people's exercise of their right to self-determination and to establish their own state on their own land within a framework acceptable to them.

The president said the Palestinian people's chosen goal of peace obtained through internationally legitimate means was reaffirmed in the Cairo Declaration issued by PLO leaders on 7 November. This declaration is viewed as a historic document, which must be given a proper welcome and due attention by all parties.

Jordanian Prime Minister Leaves After Visit
NC271446 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Nov (MENA) — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and his delegation left Cairo this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, Al-Rifa'i headed Jordan's representatives at the meetings of the Egyptian-Jordanian Higher Committee.

The Jordanian prime minister was seen off at Cairo Airport by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; the deputy prime ministers, the Egyptian ambassador to Jordan, Ibad Wahbah, and the Jordanian ambassador to Cairo, Hasan Hamami.

Minister of Petroleum Returns From Israel
NC282035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 28 Nov (MENA) — Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, returned to Cairo this evening after a 1-day visit to Israel. Qandil held talks in Israel with his counterpart there, Moshe Shahal, on bilateral relations in the field of petroleum affairs.

Algerian Assistant Interior Minister Arrives
NC271326 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Nov (MENA) — Rashid al-Khaldi, Algerian assistant minister of the interior, arrived in Cairo this afternoon. Al-Khaldi is heading a delegation to attend the first African Conference for Combating Crime, which is due to open in Cairo next Friday and which will continue until 6 December.

Saddam Husayn, Yasir 'Arafat Confer 29 Nov*JN291232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The two sides discussed developments in the Palestinian question in light of the meetings held by the Palestinian leadership in Baghdad, in addition to the current Arab situation. President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's firm stand in support of the PLO and its options along the path of achieving the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate aims. Yasir 'Arafat and his brothers expressed their appreciation for and pride in President Saddam Husayn's support for the PLO's struggle to fulfill the hopes and realize the aims of the Palestinian Arab people.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad and Jamal al-Surani, PLO Executive Committee members; Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, PLO office director in Baghdad, attended the meeting.

'Aziz, 'Arafat Meet 28 Nov*JN281315 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. They discussed the developed relations between Iraq and the PLO and reviewed the situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. Nuri al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Salah Khalaf, PLO Executive Committee member; the head of the Liberation Movements Bureau; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, head of the PLO office in Baghdad, attended the meeting.

Communique Issued on 28 Nov Khark Raid*JN281712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Communique No 2,036 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Let the criminal Iranian rulers know that the great Iraqi people and their brave Armed Forces are fully prepared to bash their heads, dismember, and fill the land with their bodies if they embark on any reckless adventure. In the past, we rubbed the noses of the Iranian rulers in the mud of defeat when they attempted to desecrate our soil. Today, we are firmer and more determined to pull them out from the roots and make it a devastating war, with God's help. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In implementation of our just decision to block all the avenues by which the Iranian regime's aggression is financed and destroy the means helping this regime continue its war against our country, our valiant eagles of the air launched a violent raid on Khark Island at 1147 [0847 GMT] today. After hitting their targets accurately and setting them on fire, our eagles returned safely to the homeland guarded by God's attention.

2. A brave unit of the heroic Al-'Abbas forces in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a daring raid on enemy positions opposite our positions. After a fierce battle during which courage and valor were manifested, our force killed 35 soldiers, wounded many others, and destroyed one heavy machinegun, one excavator, one ammunition dump, and a number of infantry positions. The force returned safely to base. God bless our men from the Al-'Abbas forces. God bless the II Army Corps men — commanders, officers, and other ranks.

3. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, our forward units opened artillery fire on enemy units opposite them, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They completely destroyed three boats and one observation point.

4. The criminal enemy forces shelled Al-Faw city and the Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

5. New groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the front, bringing their weapons with them. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 28 November 1985

Communique Issued on 26-27 War Operations*JN271729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Nov 85*

[Communique No 2,035 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their heroic fighting in line with their noble mission of protecting our great Iraq and the Arab nation. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave helicopter gunship knights continue to carry out combat sorties to inflict further losses on the enemy. Our brave knights pounced on enemy troop concentrations opposite our positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, killing or wounding many, after which they safely returned to base under God's protection.

2. Using all types of weapons, our hero fighters intensively pounded enemy troop concentrations, positions, weapons emplacements, and ammunition dumps opposite our units' positions in the sectors of operation. Confirmed enemy losses are the following: One position was destroyed, two enemy troopers were killed, and another was wounded in the II Army Corps central sector; two ammunition dumps were set on fire in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah; one observation post, one boat, and one position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector; and one observation post was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

3. The forces of the clique of rancor and charlatanism shelled the Mandali and Al-'Uzayr environs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] Armed Forces General Command, 27 November 1985

Sabri al-Banna Group Claims Jordanian Killings
NC271228 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Beirut, Nov 27 (AFP) — The renegade Palestinian group of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] today said it was responsible for this week's killing of two Jordanian members of the movement that it discovered were agents for the Jordanian Government.

In a statement released here today, the Fatah-Revolutionary Council of Abu Nidal, the hardline sworn enemy of Yasir 'Arafat who has been condemned to death by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, said "traitors" Husayn al-Bitar and his son Muhammad Husayn al-Bitar had been killed on Sunday and Monday respectively.

In Amman on Monday, the Interior Ministry had said that three Abu Nidal members had been arrested suspected of killing Mr al-Bitar senior.

Further on Killing

JN280826 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
 28-29 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — Husayn 'Ali al-Bitar, the man who was assassinated Sunday by a murder squad in the pay of extremist Palestinian leader Sabri al-Banna (Abu Nidal), was a brother-in-law of the extremist leader and was killed because he failed to sell a building in Amman and would not buy it himself, according to the victim's wife, who was quoted in the Arab daily *SAWT AL-SHA'B*.

Mrs. al-Bitar said that the building belonged to the victim's sister, Hiyam, who is also Abu Nidal's wife, and that the victim had been unable to sell it despite advertising in the local press.

Mrs. al-Bitar said that the building was built on a piece of land at Dahiet al-Rashid in Amman in 1967 and that Hiyam had come to Amman to visit the building carrying a fake passport, since she is banned from entering the country. Hiyam told her brother that Abu Nidal wanted to sell the building, Mrs. al-Bitar explained. She said that Mr. al-Bitar held a power of attorney to sell the property for JD 150,000 as Abu Nidal requested and that he advertised it in the papers without success.

"Recently, we received several telephone calls threatening to do us harm if we did not sell the building as soon as possible or buy it ourselves," Mrs. Al-Bitar added.

She said: "Three strange men visited us several times asking to see my husband and claiming that they came from Abu Dhabi and that they lived in Marka."

"The killing of my husband was not expected at all because Mr. al-Bitar had no enemies, and it had not crossed our minds that the strange visitors were planning a murder. Otherwise, we would have reported the matter to the police," Mrs. al-Bitar said.

Mrs. al-Bitar also revealed that she has a son Muhammad who studies in Poland and from whom she has not heard for three years. She said that she presumed that Abu Nidal's men were

detaining him as hostage until Abu Nidal received the price of the building. "I am even afraid to go to Poland to inquire about my son's whereabouts for fear of revenge and kidnapping," Mrs. Al-Bitar said.

The bereaved wife said she was grateful for Jordanian security men who seized the three assassins to receive the punishment they deserve.

The assassination of Mr. al-Bitar was reported by the Ministry of Interior, which said that the killing took place on Sunday noon and that the group had admitted to committing their crime for what they said was a settlement of a financial dispute between Abu Nidal and the victim.

Order Lifts Need for Travel Permits to Syria

JN281030 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
 1000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — In implementation of His Majesty King Husayn's directives, the interior minister has issued an order canceling a previous directive, which required obtaining a travel permit before leaving the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for Syria, as of today.

It is noteworthy that a decision was issued by the interior minister on 19 November 1983, stipulating that Jordanian citizens who travel to Syria should obtain exit permits in advance from the security departments.

King Husayn Receives Richard Murphy 27 Nov

JN271517 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
 1500 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received Richard Murphy, special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Murphy Departs 29 Nov

JN290814 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
 0800 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Richard Murphy, special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, left Amman this morning following a 3-day visit to Jordan.

In a predeparture statement, Murphy said he had met with His Majesty King Husayn and briefed him on the results of the U.S.-USSR summit in Geneva. He also met with several senior Jordanian officials and held talks with them on bilateral relations and the latest developments of the Middle East crisis.

He was seen off at the airport by the Foreign Ministry secretary general, the ministry's chief of protocol, and both the U.S. ambassador and U.S. Embassy staff in Amman.

'Diplomatic Sources' Say U.S. Hostages Moved

NC281739 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1705 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Well-informed diplomatic sources announced today that the U.S. hostages were moved to the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in Ba'labakk within the last 3 days. The Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks are controlled by Hizballah gunmen who take their orders from Iranian intelligence.

The sources added that a decision was made to distribute the hostages among three centers in the Al-Biqa', including the Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks. This was done in anticipation of any commando-type rescue operation that might be launched by the Americans or anyone else.

The CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has reported that Terry Waite, an envoy of the Anglican archbishop, visited the Al-Biqa' area during his trip to Lebanon and met with Hizballah official Shaykh Haydar in the presence of some representatives of the kidnappers. These representatives relayed the kidnappers' conditions to Waite, which included the need for U.S. pressure on the Kuwaiti authorities to obtain the release of several detainees accused of blowing up the U.S. Embassy in the Kuwaiti capital.

Israeli Army Units Cross 'Security Belt' Area

NC281235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1145 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Israeli enemy radio has announced that mechanized and armored units of the Israeli Army, escorted by helicopters, crossed the northern border of the so-called security belt area this morning. The occupation forces are continuing to supervise this area.

The units carried out wide-scale search operations in two southern villages. According to the latest reports from the south, the search operations included villages in the Bint Jubayl and 'Aynata areas, as well as eastern sector villages in Shib'a, Kafr Shuba, and Al-Habbariyah. Personnel from these units arrested people, searched houses, and opened fire to intimidate citizens.

The occupation forces also raided Shib'a township last night, burning one house. They arrested five inhabitants of 'Ayta al-Sha'b.

According to the Israeli radio, today's operation took place after two katyusha rockets fell in the Galilee area. Citing the UNIFIL headquarters in Al-Naqurah, the radio said that an Israeli occupation force comprised of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and helicopters blocked the entrances to two villages at 0900 this morning. Members of this force are now searching the houses. UN observers from Nepal and France are also in these villages. The occupation force set up a roadblock at the Al-Shumariyah-al-Qa'qiyah crossing and arrested Hasan 'Ali Qutaysh from Al-Hulah township and a driver from Ma'rakah. The enemy agents have kept tension high along the Lib'a, 'Ayn al-Mir, and Kafr Falus lines east of Sidon. Tension has continued to prevail along these lines since this morning, following the violent clashes which took place yesterday and last night.

Further Report

NC281249 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] According to a report from our correspondent in the south, an Israeli enemy force comprised of 400 officers and soldiers and 30 armored cars, entered the townships of Kafra and Yatir this morning. The force was escorted by military helicopters. The members of this force gathered the inhabitants together in the square of the two towns and then raided their homes. The force has still not left these townships, which have been completely isolated from other areas. Israeli military helicopters can be seen from afar carrying out combing operations, opening fire along the outskirts of the towns. The sound of explosions can be heard from inside these townships, and thick smoke covers the area.

Birri Cables Perez de Cuellar

NC281326 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, sent a cable to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar a short while ago. In his cable, Birri called for an immediate and effective intervention to stop what he has labeled the civilian massacre being carried out by Israeli forces in Yatir and Kafra. According to the cable, the raiding Israeli force is sufficient to invade an entire country. Minister Birri also denounced the Israeli forces' inhuman practices against our kinsmen in these areas.

Israelis Leave Kafra, Yatir

NC281430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] According to our latest reports from the south, the Israeli enemy forces that raided the villages of Kafra and Yatir this morning withdrew from them at 1400 today. The Israeli enemy searched Kafra and kept the residents of Yatir out of their homes for 5 hours. Muziam 'Abd al-Hasan Burani was reportedly wounded in the Israeli operation. The human and material losses caused by the Israeli raid in these two towns have yet to be determined.

250 Syrian Soldiers Arrive in West Beirut

NC281129 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 1100 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] According to reports from Beirut at noon today, approximately 250 Syrian soldiers have entered West Beirut during the past 48 hours to strengthen the team of Syrian observers there.

Security Committee Denies Arrival

NC290816 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon
in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Communications to achieve an acceptable security formula that would establish tranquillity and guarantee that

fighting will not be resumed are continuing between the appropriate parties in West Beirut.

Sources from the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee yesterday denied that any Syrian security force had arrived to strengthen the Syrian observers team. The committee members said that all matters pertaining to a security formula for West Beirut are still under consideration.

It has been learned that a security formula proposing the formation of a joint strike force to stabilize security in West Beirut is expected to be recommended. This strike force would be comprised of acceptable members from the Internal Security Force and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade. The force itself would be under the auspices of the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee.

Meanwhile, another security formula is currently under discussion. This formula involves elements from the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party, in addition to members of the Internal Security Force and the 6th Brigade.

Birri Meets Syrian Team Chief

*NC281435 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] Minister Birri received Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghistani, head of the Syrian observers team, and Major Amir Tallah this afternoon. Abu Yahya, a military official from the Amal Movement, also attended the meeting. Minister Birri has described the current situation in West Beirut as good. He said that there are steps which will be realistically pursued.

It should be recalled that Minister Birri had dinner last night with Minister Junblatt. They reached agreement on several political and security measures. The most important of these measures is the establishment of a nationalist political command for Lebanon and Beirut.

'Usayran Meets With French Envoy, Praises Aid

*NC281457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] National Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran received French Ambassador Christian Graeff in his office at the Defense Ministry at noon today. The French envoy was accompanied by his country's military attache.

After the meeting, Minister 'Usayran expressed his appreciation for the extreme kindness shown by the visiting ambassador and for his declaration that France will respond to Lebanon's requests for military assistance and a stronger role for the French observers in Lebanon. He said: Despite the losses which France has suffered in the Lebanese war, it still insists on answering the Lebanese Government's requests in all fields. It does so out of feelings of strong friendship for the Lebanese people. France, he noted, does not want to give up this friendship. It is also interested in ending Lebanon's suffering in order to safeguard the unity of its land, people, and institutions.

Minister 'Usayran added: For my part, I told the ambassador that we are aware of our good relations with France and are anxious to preserve them. We also appreciate France's friendly attitude toward Lebanon and the sacrifices it has made for us during our country's crisis. Their purpose, he noted, was to safeguard the unity of Lebanon's land, people, and institutions.

Junblatt Addresses Amal Officials, Cadres

*NC271450 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 27 Nov 85*

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt met with Amal Movement officials and cadres at the Al-Musaytibah Mosque [in West Beirut] today. Akram Shuhayyib, member of the PSP; Abu 'Isam, Qabalan Qabalan, and Abu 'Ali Hammud, members of the Amal Movement; and some security officials and cadres also attended the meeting.

Addressing the conferees, Walid Junblatt said: We are reconsidering our political and military presence in Beirut with the intent of closing any gaps in our alliance. He added: Our battle remains very long, comrades. You must not be deluded into thinking that a solution will come through periodic consultations or that our foes have become weak and lost their positions in the mountain, the southern suburb, and Beirut. Our foes are still strong. They have become united. The Lebanese Forces have swallowed the Phalangist Party and are now renewing the party's activities. They still have three or four strong brigades in the Army. They are still receiving weapons. Israel is still present.

Junblatt continued: Israel was present in Marj 'Uyun in 1976; it is now present in Jazzin. A common vital field lies between Jazzin and Suq al-Gharb. It is our pivotal field for the mountain, Beirut, and Al-Biq'a. It is our business to hold fast in Beirut, Suq al-Gharb, and Jazzin.

In his speech to the Amal officials and cadres, Junblatt noted: If there are differences between us, then we will be presenting a gift to our enemies. I assume responsibility for the recent mistaken action, and I hope that I, Walid Junblatt, will alone bear the blame for all that has taken place. We do not want tension between the Druze and Shi'ites. Let us speak very frankly. If tension prevails, then the country will remain divided. We will enter into an endless whirlpool of civil wars that will only benefit the Maronite politicians and Israel. Let anyone who has lost a brother or son and who believes that the PSP has done him wrong blame me alone. I will be responsible. We are all believers. God is the judge; let Him judge me alone. None of us should bring innocent people to account on the roads. This is what I wanted to say. I reiterate that the house of Kamal Junblatt is under your protection and not under the protection of Walid Junblatt and the PSP in Beirut. It is at your disposal.

We are reconsidering our political and military presence. Every culprit on our side will be punished. As you have heard, some ignorant culprits have withdrawn to the mountain area; they will not return to Beirut. If others are found, I hope that you will be the first to inform me. We can then withdraw and get rid of them.

Peres Interviewed on Spy Case, Arab Affairs
TA281538 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
 1505 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Dan Margalit, Rafi Reshef, and Gid'on Reicher on the "Erev Hadash" program in the television studio — live]

[Excerpt] [Margalit] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is in the studio with us. Good evening to you. With your permission, let us open with the espionage affair. It seems that the Americans intend to conduct an exhaustive investigation. Will we make things easier for them? Will we present documents to them? Will we allow them to interrogate the two Israeli diplomats who have already returned home?

[Peres] Inside the United States we do not intervene in the legal proceedings. Inside Israel we will act according to Israel's laws. I am not prepared to say anything beyond this.

[Reicher] You could perhaps say, Sir, once this investigation is completed, how far will you be prepared to go in terms of drawing conclusions from this affair?

[Peres] The conclusions that will be drawn will be aimed at preventing future mishaps.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, what does aimed at preventing future mishaps mean? Does this mean the intention is to prevent a creation of a situation in which Israel will again be entangled in an affair in which it collects information in the United States contrary to the will of the United States and contrary to the understanding we have with our ally that we should not do so in the United States?

[Peres] You have formulated this rather nicely.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, why is it taking so long to examine the affair?

[Peres] I am no longer prepared to enter into all details since matters are being examined and this should be done thoroughly and not nervously. This is a question that should be handled with full responsibility and thoroughness.

[Reshef] Let me pose to you one more question, though: Do you know whether this affair is confined to the military level or whether it spills over to the political level as well?

[Peres] I appreciate your curiosity, but I am not prepared to go beyond what I have said.

[Reicher] With your permission still — one last, almost desperate attempt — this is a question in principle: Why must Israel, a country which was surprised by the Yom Kippur War and lost so many lives, not collect information even in friendly territory if this concerns our lives?

[Peres] There are very close relations between our two countries. The two countries, of their own free will — there is no law about

this — refrain from collecting information contrary to the will of either one of them.

[Reicher] We heard that the Americans tried to check matters here also, did they not?

[Peres] You seem to have quite a lot of information.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, still on this issue, did the recall of the two Israeli diplomats to Israel so quickly not look suspicious in the eyes of U.S. public opinion?

[Peres] I will not enter into this, Dan; I do not see any point in discussing this at this stage and I will not answer these questions. It is a waste of your time.

[Reshef] In the absence of any other choice, let us move over to the next issue: the Tabah affair, Israeli-Egyptian relations, and the message you received from the Egyptian president. Does this message pave the way for the resumption of relations and perhaps even a summit meeting?

[Peres] I would be careful not to describe the summit meeting as a goal in itself or as a prize. Otherwise, we will soon hear talk of peace in return for a summit or land in return for a summit. One should beware of exaggerating the value of summits. Mubarak's message contains many things that improve the situation and facilitate the political process.

[Reshef] In what?

[Peres] In its reference, first and foremost, to the issue which pained us very much: the Ra's al-Burqa' incident. The language which he used, the promises he made — to put the culprit on trial, to draw full conclusions, the fact that he sent a special envoy who also paid a condolence visit to the bereaved families — represent a gesture, in my opinion, which is appropriate to the point, and timely. The second thing, I think, is the reference to his readiness to simultaneously handle all pending issues between Egypt and Israel, as well as his attitude toward the Jordanian and Palestinian issue. As for the Jordanian issue, he is unequivocal. He says he believes Husayn indeed wants peace.

[Margalit] When you say his readiness to discuss all issues, do you mean that he gave up the issue of Tabah as a precondition for any breakthrough in relations between the two countries?

[Peres] If I understood correctly, the intention is to discuss all three topical spheres: a. the sphere which interests us, namely, giving substance to the Camp David accords -- I am referring to economic, commercial, touristic, cultural, and other types of substance -- b. the second issue which he insists on, the Tabah issue; c. the third issue, which we insist on: the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

[Reicher] What is new, in fact, since the well-known argument in the government on this? Do you have a renewed mandate, so to speak, to begin the talks on the Tabah issue, for example?

[Peres] The government decided to send a delegation composed of the representatives of three ministries, the Prime Minister's

Office, the Foreign Ministry, and the Defense Ministry, to check into the possibility of conciliation, arbitration, or a combination of the two, of formulating a compromis [last word in French], namely, a document of arbitration or conciliation which may be suitable for both cases. The delegation visited Egypt, returned, and was supposed to continue its work, but then Egypt informed us that due to the operation in Tunisia they postponed the talks for an indefinite period of time. Now President Mubarak proposed that we renew the talks during the first week of December. After all, it was not we who postponed the talks. There is an Inner Cabinet decision on this, and this is how we will act.

[Margalit] However, is there any change in Mubarak's stance, in his demand that the Tabah affair be resolved by means of arbitration? Or, alternatively, do you perhaps have a mandate from the Israeli Government agreeing to this arbitration?

[Peres] Matters should be stated the way they are. Mubarak insists on arbitration, nothing else. There are two views in our government, one saying: Let us go to arbitration. This view also takes into consideration the fact that we have peace [last word in English], that Tabah does not automatically belong to Egypt, as given. There are those in the government who insist on conciliation first, and only then arbitration.

[Margalit] Do you not foresee a government crisis in the wake of what you have just said, these disagreements?

[Peres] I foresaw many government crises and I also observed how they passed. I hope that on this issue we will make a decision since it is serious. If Israeli-Egyptian relations are neglected, I think they will take on an anti-Israeli shape. If they are nurtured, they will assume a shape that is positive as far as Israel is concerned.

[Reicher] The question, though, is whether a change has occurred in the balance of forces within the government which makes possible adopting a decision that would open the way to negotiations with Egypt, on arbitration in connection with Tabah, for example?

[Peres] I hope so, since there may still be decisions which we have not made. After all, we in fact did not make any decision. There is an argument and the argument has not been decided either way.

[Reshef] This is due to the tie [between the Likud and the Alignment in the Inner Cabinet]?

[Peres] Due to the tie, among other things. However, there may be a way out which was not discussed earlier and which will now be found during the work of the joint delegations.

[Reshef] We already got the impression that Yitzhak Shamir did not change his mind, nor did you. It is not as if this time you are saying you will go to the Tabah talks even at the cost of dissolving the national unity government.

[Peres] You want me to discuss the cost before the decision, while I want to discuss the decision before the cost.

[Reicher] Now that we are talking about our relations with neighbors such as Egypt, let me ask you also about Morocco's King Hassan. Was your enthusiastic reaction to his appeal not premature, since a short while later he was not even prepared to receive a letter from you directly, but only through the UN secretary general?

[Peres] Let us say I had delayed my reaction by a day; it might have been that he too would have delayed his reaction by a day. After all, I did not invent anything. We all saw him on the television screen, heard his remarks, saw his face, and my reaction was to an invitation which was clearly extended by him.

[Reshef] I would like to ask you a personal question: You are a person with a consolidated political theory and have long advocated the Jordanian option. When you encounter such a speedy reaction — first he declared what he declared in front of a television camera and then so quickly retracts this — are you not afraid, sometimes, do you not lose hope, are you not perhaps skeptical about the chance of reaching any political settlement?

[Peres] Even if we suffer disappointment a thousand times at the hands of the Arabs, I will not entertain disappointment even once. I am not responsible for what they do, nor am I disappointed by what they do not do, or what they say, or the way they change their minds. I think that driving toward peace is a very difficult, complicated matter which surely cannot be handled by spoiled people. I was not handed anything with a silver or gold spoon. However, I belong in the groups of people who persist in their ways and beliefs. In almost every issue I handled I witnessed many other people who despaired, were disappointed, or gave up the struggle. I do not believe in such people. What did Roosevelt say at one point? There are no hopeless situations; there are only hopeless people. One should also not lose hope when the situation is difficult, despite everything. I also know Hassan's views. I heard him.

[Reshef] Did you talk with him?

[Peres] I read in the papers that this is the case. Do you doubt what is written in the press?

[Margalit] Well, you talked with him then, so let us hear a little about this.

[Peres, laughingly] What I talked with him about was also written down.

[Margalit] Therefore you talk [words indistinct].

[Peres] I talk with everyone, with anyone it is possible to talk with. I do not know precisely why he retracted his invitation. I must say that this entire issue is a bit of a puzzle to me. Why did he invite me? I did not know he would publicly invite me. Naturally, I do not know why he backed away from this; however, this does not make me despair. I will continue and will not stop, despite anything which may be said, for a simple reason: I know what the alternative is. The alternative can indeed be achieved without any difficulties. Whoever wants matter to deteriorate in the opposite direction need not make efforts. This will surely come to pass.

[Margalit] Mr Peres, you persist in the efforts and the search for peace. At the same time, we recall that you are apparently awaiting some answer from King Husayn, or the Americans are awaiting an answer from King Husayn, at the beginning of December. Before you perhaps tell us what answer you are awaiting, I would like to ask you whether the fact that Mubarak has now reopened the chance for a dialogue with Egypt did not reverse your order of priorities, namely, dialogue with Egypt first and then Jordan.

[Peres] The truth is that I would like us to deal with one subject after another and not the two subjects simultaneously. Each of the two is rather complicated.

[Margalit] Which order would you like? Egypt first and then Jordan?

[Peres] I would prefer to deal with Egypt first and Jordan later. However, if the opportunity arises to hold a dialogue with Jordan first, I would not reject this, I would not reject this.

[Reicher] Does it not sometimes happen, sir, that your office's reports or impressions concerning life in general are too optimistic? Take Husayn, for example. We all held our breath, a government crisis almost erupted, and lo and behold: Husayn suddenly falls into the arms of the Syrians. Some say you even caused the relationship between them to become closer. The question is whether we really foresee the reality around us.

[Peres] Let me first express my deep gratitude to you for the power you attribute to me, such as the power to improve relations between Jordan and Syria. This is something, indeed.

[Reicher] However, this is not a positive outcome for us.

[Peres] No matter, this is an outcome nevertheless. One should not exaggerate. If you seek a source of pessimism, I assume you will find several ministries that will provide you with this commodity. I am neither optimistic nor pessimistic; I only think we should initiate things unceasingly. The situation today is that it is Jordan's, not our answer which is awaited, and if the answer is negative, this will not be to our discredit. We created a situation whereby Israel's international status has greatly improved, that Israel appears to be an enterprising element, that Israel appears as a peace-seeking country with quite considerable military power. I am not a peacenik [last word in English] in this case, not a sworn pacifist [last word in English], very far from this. What have we lost? What did this cost us? In addition, look, Husayn has always used this language. The novelty is that we use a different language.

[Reshef] The problem, Mr Peres, is that you sound like you have a lot of patience, and you say that you will persevere, but the sand in the hourglass, which you are allowing to trickle very slowly — something unique to you — is running out. In 10 months there will be a new prime minister and no doubt other emphases will be given to issues. Therefore, the obvious question is whether you are convinced that we will achieve some kind of tangible move with Jordan by the end of your portion of this present term as premier?

[Peres] I will not indulge in guesswork. I would ask myself this question and seek the answer. I am not asking what will happen by, say, the date for the rotation, which is what you probably have in mind; I am asking what is being done every day. In addition to this, this government has certain basic guidelines, and I do not believe that the policy will change drastically with the change in its leadership.

[Margalit] But, Mr Peres, I would like to return for a moment to the point you raised. You said that if Jordan comes first after all, you will not hesitate to conduct negotiations with it although you would prefer to do that first with Egypt. What kind of answer, within realistic and probable parameters, could King Husayn provide that would allow you, as prime minister of the national unity government, to enter into negotiations with Husayn and all his partners as well?

[Peres] There is the problem of Husayn, and there is our problem. Those who think that Husayn is offering peace in order to improve my mood are deluding themselves, making a mistake. It is not a matter of him doing me a favor. We are not a charity organization, we do not do Jordan any favors, nor does Jordan do us any favors. Husayn has reached the conclusion that he needs peace. If he does not need peace, there will never be peace. Jordan needs it, he needs it. Therefore, I believe — although, when I put myself in his position and assess his situation, there are also negative factors, which I do not deny — that, all in all, he needs and consequently wants peace.

As for us, there is a consensus on beginning negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that is not comprised of PLO members. Husayn is aware of these parameters. In fact, we have made something of a gesture to him with regard to the international forum, and he must also understand that he must make a gesture toward us with regard to the Palestinian entity. Israel will not sit down with the PLO, with 'Arafat, because among other things 'Arafat is not a partner. He cannot decide, he is constantly evading decisionmaking, and keeps running after terrorism. This is what he does. That is how he spends his time, and I told both the Americans and the Arabs I met with, and Europeans, too: Gentlemen, you are wasting your time with that gentleman [last word in English]. He will not make up his mind, he will be evasive and escape. He will murder, he will scatter words here and there to paint a rosier picture. This is what has happened, and this is what is continuing to happen. By contrast, there are Palestinian leaders, too, who sincerely and seriously want to engage in negotiations.

[Margalit] But part of this, or shall we say the cash-pay-down [last three words in English] of the matter is, for instance, the appointment of Zafir al-Masri as mayor of Nabulus, based on an understanding reached with the monarch?

[Peres] We were interested in having Arab mayors in any case. We do not want IDF officers to perform a job that is not their duty. We are absolutely not interested in running civilian or municipal life for the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza. What for?

[Reshef] But this was done in coordination with King Husayn, or at least he was informed of this.

[Peres] I can see that you are dying for me to say that this was the outcome of coordination, but I say that the first reason is sufficient.

[Reicher] With your permission, I would like to ask you what moment you are most yearning for, supposing the Syrians want to talk with us. Some people have argued against you, saying that the Golan Heights Law, as far as you are concerned, is not as valid as the Jerusalem law. In other words, that when it comes to the Syrians, there will be something to talk about. Is this really true?

[Peres] If the Syrians want to come and talk, we will sit down with them, just as we tell the Jordanians: direct negotiations without preconditions. And I can assure you that the Israeli delegation will not suggest discussing the Golan Heights as either the first or second item on the agenda. But, you know, we are experts at asking hypothetical questions. I cannot see Syria coming, I cannot envision Al-Asad as desiring peace. I believe that his true effort is directed toward achieving hegemony and leadership in the Arab world. We constantly make ourselves nervous by presenting ourselves with issues which, at least for the moment, do not exist. What do we gain from all these questions and answers? I cannot imagine Syria, or Al-Asad, actually being interested in negotiations with Israel.

Peres, Rabin, Shamir Hope To Avoid Crisis

*TA281931 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Report by political correspondent Yoram Ronen — live in the studio]

[Text] The clearly-emerging trend in the Inner Cabinet is to comply with the U.S. request and hand Washington the requested information on the Pollard affair, including the stolen documents. However, there is no compliance with the U.S. demand that the Israeli diplomats involved be questioned. This demand to interrogate people who enjoy diplomatic immunity is unprecedented, according to Cabinet sources, and we will hear more about this later.

The investigation carried out in Israel since the beginning of the week has in fact been completed. The United States was constantly briefed on its progress, and today additional information was transmitted to the Americans. Foreign Minister Shamir told our correspondent Menahem Hadar this evening that Israel and the United States are cooperating in the investigation of the affair by continuously exchanging information.

It appears that the prime minister, the defense minister, and the foreign minister have decided that it is imperative to prevent, at all costs, a crisis with the United States on the spy affair and attendant issues. Jerusalem hopes that the United States will understand that this is a sorry mishap that should not have happened and that those responsible for what happened will be punished, if it is proved that they violated the normal procedure.

Even as late as tonight there still are no answers to some fundamental questions that cropped up once the affair exploded

a week ago: Who gave the instruction, how did an intelligence operation take place on U.S. soil in such an amateurish and disgraceful way, why is the investigation still going on? It is doubtful that the answers will be made public. Perhaps part of the information will become public knowledge in the course of the trial of Pollard and his wife.

Jerusalem is hoping that Israel's refusal to allow the Americans to interrogate the Israeli diplomats in Washington and New York will not cause a crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations.

Washington is expecting a clear-cut and public clarification from Israel on the spy case, which will also be aimed at repairing the severe damage that has already been caused to Israel's image in the eyes of the Administration and the U.S. public — Jewish and non-Jewish alike.

Peres Meets With Pickering

*TA272025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 27 Nov 85*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has received a message of friendship from President Reagan which was written before the outbreak of the espionage affair in Washington. The message sums up Mr Peres' latest visit to the United States. Nevertheless, our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer points out that the message was delivered to Mr Peres this evening in a meeting with the U.S. ambassador in which the two men also discussed the espionage affairs in general terms.

In the message, President Reagan reiterates the U.S. commitment to Israel's security and the goal shared by both countries to advance together toward a just and durable peace in the Middle East. President Reagan also notes the commitment shared by both the United States and Israel to uproot terrorism.

Peres Sends Shultz Message

*TA290528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has sent a message to Secretary of State Shultz offering to return any documents stolen from the United States if it emerges that such documents are in Israel's possession. The Voice of Israel's Washington correspondent says that Peres promised Shultz there will be no more Israeli spying attempts in the United States. However, the ABC reporter in Jerusalem says that Peres in effect rejected Shultz' demand that American investigators be permitted to interrogate two Israeli diplomats.

Shamir Calls Case 'Foul-Up'

*TA290633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 29 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir calls the Pollard affair a foul-up in relations with the United States. Mr Shamir believes that the excellent Israeli-U.S. relations will help to overcome this foul-up. Minister Shamir was

speaking to correspondents last night on this and other issues at a rally marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Revisionist Zionist Movement. Our correspondent Arye Salman was there:

[Begin recording] [Salman] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir firmly refused to react to the affair of espionage in the United States. Mr Shamir calls the affair a foul-up in relations with a great friend.

[Shamir] Relations with the United States are excellent. Sometimes there are foul-ups, and this is why there is friendship, with the help of which even a foul-up can be overcome.

[Salman] The Egyptian oil minister's visit to Israel has given a new impetus to the political process and the relations with Egypt. The foreign minister believes that the letter President Mubarak sent to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is not sufficient to bring about a change in relations with Egypt. The question of sending the Foreign Ministry director general to Cairo next week will be decided by the Inner Cabinet.

[Shamir] It depends. We will hold a consultation. It depends what decisions are made; it depends on the reasons.

[Salman] In your opinion, will there be a decision not to resume the Tabah talks as long as there are no detailed explanations about the Ra's al-Burqa' incident?

[Shamir] That is my view, but we will study the matter. Perhaps in the meantime explanations will arrive. [end recording]

2 'Involved' Diplomats Return

TA280517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Our political correspondent reports that due to the spy affair two diplomats have already returned to Israel: Ilan Ravid, an aide to the science attache in the Washington Embassy, and Yosi Yagur, the science attache in the New York Consulate. ABC News reported last night that two Israeli citizens, who served as couriers, were also involved in the spy affair.

Diplomats May Return to U.S.

TA281744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Studio talk between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and announcer Yitzhaq Ro'e — live]

[Text][Ro'e] Good evening Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent.

[Schiffer] Good evening.

[Ro'e] Are there developments in this bad business of the espionage? Can you tell us anything? You have a report on the meeting in Washington with the U.S. under secretary of state, and it seems very loud tones of voices were used then.

[Schiffer] Indeed there are developments in the affair. The angry signals coming from the U.S. Administration, that Israel is not cooperating as much as it declared it would early this week, are gradually being absorbed here in Jerusalem and are registering with the decisionmakers. Official Jerusalem has begun to react appropriately as a result. Over the last 24 hours, Israel transmitted additional information on the affair, namely on what it has investigated, to the policymakers in the United States. This was transmitted during the meeting Prime Minister Shim'on Peres held with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering. The additional signals are that while both the prime minister and Yitzhaq Shamir have been issuing very little in the way of comment on the affair, they both promised that Israel will speed up cooperation with the United States in investigating this affair.

Israel is being asked to do three things: send back the documents handed over to it by Jonathan Pollard, the spy; provide full clarifications on the affair; and permit the U.S. judicial authorities to interrogate the Israelis involved in the affair. Israel will probably hand back the documents to the United States, but it will object to the questioning of Israelis on the matter, although it may agree to let the two diplomats who returned to Israel go back to the United States to converse with whomever it is necessary to talk to — but not as part of a legal questioning.

The angry signals we have learned about today were given out primarily in the meeting last night between Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne and U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost in which he was asked about the reports that the two Israeli diplomats had returned to Israel. It turned out that the Israeli ambassador to Washington did not at all know that the two had already returned to Israel. Only after the meeting ended did Mr Rosenne check the matter and called back on the telephone to inform the Americans that the two were indeed no longer on U.S. soil. This caused a lot of dismay among the U.S. Administration officials, who furthermore announced that they take a grave view of the fact that, despite Israel's promise to cooperate on the matter, the two had left, although over the weekend the U.S. Administration had asked that they remain and answer questions.

This evening we may definitely reaffirm that these angry signals emanating from the U.S. Administration have been fully comprehended and Israel has promised to accelerate cooperation with the United States on the matter.

[Ro'e] Thank you very much, Shim'on Schiffer.

Response in 'Another Few Days'

TA281556 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1510 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] Some people here thought that the U.S. Administration wanted to conclude the handling of the unpleasant spy affair quickly, but statements made over the last few days by U.S. Administration officials both in public and behind closed doors have caused these thoughts to vanish. It turns out that the United States does not want to gloss over the spy case, and this was made

very clear last night in a conversation between Israeli Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne and U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost that was described as a difficult talk. Armacost expressed dismay over the fact that the two Israeli diplomats — Ilan Ravid and Yosi Yagur — have been recalled in contravention of the U.S. request. The U.S. Administration is still demanding that representatives of the Department of Justice be allowed to question all the Israelis involved in the affair. Israel is likewise being asked to return all the documents passed on by Jonathan Pollard, and to present the Administration with a detailed report and explanation on what happened, how it happened, and why.

Ambassador Thomas Pickering, who conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres last night, also reiterated his country's desire for clarifications.

Jerusalem circles told us today that the U.S. requests regarding the interrogation of diplomats and the transfer of documents are unprecedented. Certainly not when two friendly countries are involved, and in fact within any framework of diplomatic relations between any two countries. However, we must recall that there is likewise no precedent for an Israeli spy affair in the United States, particularly as the two nations have been experiencing a peak in their good relations.

The dilemma which the Jerusalem decisionmakers currently face has nothing to do with honor or prestige, but involves the choice between the desire and the need not to cause irreparable damage to the two countries' ties against the fear that the kind of exposure demanded by the United States might severely harm Israel's intelligence community. Official circles still continue to maintain that the Israeli inquiry has not yet ended, but it appears that the problem now is not of information but how to present the matter to the United States. It looks like the Israeli response will take another few days, and Israel will take advantage of the fact that Washington is currently celebrating Thanksgiving. At issue at the moment is not the damage caused to Israel's good name in the public's opinion or in the eyes of the U.S. media, but rather the daily erosion of the relations of trust with the Administration.

'Gravity' of Case Analyzed

TA281150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1108 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin are very well aware of the urgency and gravity with which the United States views the spy affair. They have learned about this from two things: Yesterday, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, met Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost, and their meeting was defined as extremely difficult; from the report that has already reached Jerusalem, it transpires that the Americans want Israel to quickly submit the explanations they demanded. There are three demands here: Return the documents which Pollard has passed to Israel; give unequivocal clarifications regarding Israel's involvement in this affair; and allow the U.S. Justice Department to interrogate all the Israelis involved in the affair. The report sent by the ambas-

sador in the United States makes clear that Mr Rosenne was in an extremely uncomfortable situation when he was asked about the reports that two of the Israelis involved in the affair had already left the United States; apparently the ambassador was not informed about the fact that the two had already left the United States and arrived in Israel. In any event, the Americans demand that even the Israelis who have already returned to Israel be interrogated by Justice Department officials.

Another way in which the Israeli policymakers could learn how gravely the United States views the issue, was the meeting between Ambassador Pickering and Prime Minister Peres yesterday. Pickering also stressed the seriousness with which the United States views the Israeli behavior, this against the background of the fact that Israel is not hurrying in submitting to the United States a complete report and the explanations demanded by it.

Meanwhile, when I met today with a high-level Foreign Ministry official and asked him what will happen in this affair between Israel and the United States, he said that things will become even worse.

U.S. Spy Attempts Noted

TA281000 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
28 Nov 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] In the last several years at least five attempts by the United States to spy on Israel have been uncovered. DAVAR has learned from a well-informed source that people who worked on behalf of the United States have tried to obtain information on the activity of scientific research institutions in Israel.

In all of the five cases taking place in the last few years, the U.S. representatives were warned not to repeat these actions. They were told that such acts run contrary to the understanding which prevails between the two countries. However, it was decided not to take additional steps. A source pointed to what he termed as Israel's "responsible behavior" in these cases, contrary to the public steps taken by the United States in the Pollard spy affair. At the same time, however, the political sources have expressed the assessment that bilateral relations, including cooperation in all areas, will not be harmed and will continue normally.

As was originally published in DAVAR, the United States has not canceled the official meetings scheduled for next week, and a delegation of high level Israeli officials will apparently leave for Washington as scheduled before the spy affair was uncovered.

The Israeli investigation into the spy affair will end today, and the findings will apparently be submitted to the U.S. Government tomorrow. It is hoped that the findings will satisfy Washington. At the same time, however, there is no intention to dismiss officials from their posts following the submission of the findings.

The lessons which will be drawn from the affair will deal with the organizational aspects of the intelligence establishment, in order to prevent the recurrence of such cases.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that it was decided to recall the two Israeli diplomats to Israel after the U.S. Justice Department, which is investigating the affair, wanted to summon them for interrogation, despite the fact that they enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Reportage on Egyptian Minister's Visit, Summit

Qandil: Countries Agree on Summit

TA281829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister says that in principle Israel and Egypt have agreed to hold a summit between their leaders, but there are still preparations which should be completed beforehand. Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal says the summit is not a goal in itself, and agrees with his Egyptian counterpart that several more moves should be implemented before the summit is held. In a short while Minister Qandil is going to take off for Egypt, and at this moment he is holding a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport. Our correspondent Dan Eshel talked with him and Minister Shahal before this news conference.

[Begin recording] [Qandil — in English] The meeting between President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres is not disputable at all.

[Eshel — translates and continues] Minister Qandil added that preparations for this summit should be completed, however. Next week an Israeli delegation is leaving for Cairo. Minister Qandil confirmed that one of the issues on the agenda of next week's meetings will be Tabah.

[Qandil — in English] Before finishing the exact or the necessary preparation for this Tabah business, the presidents [as heard] shall meet after that, not before that.

[Eshel — translates and continues] I am optimistic, Minister Qandil concluded.

Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal praised the way in which his Egyptian counterpart carried out his mission to Israel.

[Shahal] His mission was a good-will one, designed to express the desire to renew efforts in the direction of warming up the peace between us and Egypt. I think it was successful.

[Eshel] Minister Shahal said an Israeli delegation will leave for Cairo next week, and an Egyptian delegation will arrive in Israel immediately after. Moshe Shahal emphasized that these delegations will deal with all the questions which are on the agenda between the two countries.

As for the summit, Moshe Shahal says the following:

[Shahal] It is clear that the summit is not a goal in itself. A meeting between the Israeli prime minister and the Egyptian president is aimed at strengthening the peace process. I think that

some moves should be taken in this direction. If a summit takes place, it will take part of this entire series of affairs which is slated to lead to warm, normal, and orderly relations. [end recording]

Shamir, Peres Disagree on Talks

TA281210 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
28 Nov 85 pp 1, 9

[Report by Shmuel Segev, Refael Mann, Arye Bendar, Oded Shorer, and Inge Deutschkron]

[Excerpt] A sharp conflict is developing between the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry regarding the Tabah talks, scheduled to open in Cairo next week.

Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, presented the Prime Minister's Office with an invitation to send an Israeli delegation for talks on Tabah on 3 December. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday informed the Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral resources that the Israeli delegation, headed by Avraham Tamir, the Prime Minister's Office director general, will leave for Cairo next Monday. Among the delegation members will be Brigadier General (Reserves) Uri Talmor, who has recently completed a survey on the disputed Tabah zone for the Defense Ministry.

However, in a public speech at Tel Aviv University, and in an answer to a question, David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director general, yesterday said that his Ministry has not received the invitation for these talks so far, and therefore he expressed doubts whether he will leave for Cairo next week. Muhammad Basyuni, in an attempt to prevent a delay in the talks due to a "technical" dispute between the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry, intends to present the Foreign Ministry with a copy of the invitation given to the Prime Minister's Office.

Political sources in Jerusalem nevertheless say that the dispute between Peres and Shamir over Tabah is substantive, and that the issue of the invitation is only an excuse for Shamir to delay the talks. The prime minister tends to accept a process which will begin with conciliation and end in arbitration, and which will be one of a series of issues to be solved in the near future. Peres hopes that if Israel agrees to arbitration Egypt will give meaning to the issue of bilateral normalization and return its ambassador to Tel Aviv. Contrary to this, Foreign Minister Shamir is in principle against arbitration.

Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal will leave for Egypt on 15 December, where he will hold talks with the heads of the administration, and apparently also with President Mubarak, over the Tabah issue. This has been decided following the meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Abd al-Hadi Qandil yesterday.

Shamir Proposes Joint Committee

TA280555 Jerusalem Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has proposed that Israel and Egypt set up a joint ministerial committee to find ways of renewing the peace process. In a message to President Mubarak given to visiting Egyptian Oil Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Shamir suggests that ministers from the two countries discuss the Palestinian autonomy and joint Palestinian-Jordanian participation in talks with Israel. Shamir said that Qandil has promised a full report on the Ra's al-Burqa' killings will be sent to Israel by the end of next month.

Peres Receives Mubarak Message

TA271419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] A short time ago, Egyptian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil delivered a message from President Mubarak to Prime Minister Peres. According to the prime minister, the message contains a detailed explanation of the events at Ra's al-Burqa' although this is only an interim report pending a ruling by the court. Our correspondent Arye Salman reports that Mubarak promises the prime minister that the maximum permitted punishment will be meted out to the culprits.

In his message, the Egyptian president expresses his desire to go on speeding up the peace process and notes that Cairo is trying to persuade the PLO to accept Resolution 242 and abstain from terrorist acts. Mubarak also expresses his willingness to improve and substantiate relations with Israel, to solve the problem of Tabah, and later on to return the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The prime minister believes that the contents of Mubarak's message and the condolence visit paid by Minister Qandil to the bereaved families of the victims of the incident at Ra's al-Burqa' provides a positive and encouraging picture of relations with Egypt.

Peres, Qandil Comment on Message

TA271802 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Report by Arye Salman]

[Text] Egyptian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil this afternoon conveyed to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres a message from President Mubarak. In the message, the Egyptian president expresses his desire and readiness to improve relations with Israel, to fill these relations with meaning, to solve the Tabah problem, and later to return Egypt's ambassador to Tel Aviv. Prime Minister Peres said after the meeting:

[Begin recording] In the message the president also expresses his desire to continue to accelerate the peace process in the Middle

East. He says he is convinced that the Jordanian king is indeed interested in promoting the peace process. He also explains that they are making efforts to persuade the PLO to change its policy, accept UN Resolution 242, and refrain from terrorism. The president also expresses his desire and willingness to improve Israeli-Egyptian relations in all relevant spheres. [end recording]

The Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister arrived at the luncheon for him at the prime minister's following a condolence visit he paid to the Bari and Baum families, who lost their dear ones in the Ra's al-Burqa' incident. The Egyptian minister believes the Egyptian court should be allowed to have its say on the matter; a detailed report on the incident will be released later.

[Begin Qandil recording — in English] This tragedy in Sinai came after a long series of incidents [not further specified]. If we put gasoline on this tragedy by more talking and talking, it would not have been in favor of the peace process between Egypt and Israel. So we preferred in that case not to talk about it, leaving things for the court and you might not know...[end recording]

[Salman, interrupting, translates and continues] The message contains a detailed explanation about the Ra's al-Burqa' incident, but this is an interim report until the court issues the sentence of the murderer. President Mubarak promised the prime minister that the culprits will be fully punished.

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes the content of the message and the condolence visit the Egyptian minister paid to the families of the victims of the incident provide a positive and encouraging picture of relations with Egypt.

Peres Comments Further

TA280550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0514 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres received two letters yesterday, one from the U.S. President and the other from the Egyptian president. The letter from Reagan stresses the friendly relations between the United States and Israel, and the letter from Mubarak includes a commitment to punish the guilty party in the Ra's al-Burqa' murders, together with an intention and a desire to renew the dialogue with Israel.

Prime Minister Peres last night addressed the Israel-British Chamber of Commerce, and our correspondent Meron Tzur brings an excerpt of his comments:

[Begin recording] [Tzur] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres only hinted at the Israeli spy affair in the United States.

[Peres] I am afraid that President Reagan does not read the Israeli press and does not know that relations between us and America have been spoiled [laughter]; otherwise he would not have sent such a friendly letter and would not have written that bilateral relations continue to be good, close, and friendly, including the peace process, the fight against terrorism, and economic cooperation, and I must say that the United States has greatly

contributed to improving Israel's economic situation and we must thank them for that.

[Tzur] The second letter came from the Egyptian president and was conveyed by the Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral resources. It deals with the Ra's al-Burqa' murder affair.

[Peres] In his letter President Mubarak truly speaks in praiseworthy language on this event, saying that not only will the investigation end shortly but that the culprits will be tried and all the necessary conclusions will be drawn. President Mubarak speaks about his desire to renew the bilateral dialogue.

[Tzur] The prime minister believes that three issues currently predominate in Israeli-Egyptian relations: giving content to the Camp David Agreements, trade, culture, and tourism, continuing the contacts on the Tabah issue, and returning the Egyptian ambassador to Israel. Mr Peres said that despite the Ra's al-Burqa' events and the controversy over Tabah, as well as other controversies, he thinks it will be a mistake if Israel does not cultivate its relations with Egypt and does not fill them with Israeli content.

Regarding the peace process with Jordan, Peres said that Mubarak believes, at least to judge by his letter, that Husayn is really searching for a way to attain peace with Israel. [end recording]

Shamir Meets With Qandil

*TA271558 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 27 Nov 85*

[Excerpt] Following a meeting with Prime Minister Peres, Egyptian Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil held a session with Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Qandil conveyed a verbal message from the Egyptian president to the foreign minister. In the message, Mubarak says that Egypt wants relations between the two countries to be enhanced and improved, as well as for talks to be resumed on solving all disputes pending between Israel and Egypt.

It seems that Yitzhaq Shamir's reaction was less enthusiastic than that of the prime minister. Qandil reminded Shamir that 3 December is the date for the scheduled meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, but Shamir did not comment. The foreign minister noted that he was glad to hear the president's message and added that achieving peace is a common goal of both Israel and Egypt. He said that the explanations [about the killings at Ra's al-Burqa'] were a step in the right direction. However, he went to great lengths to point out that Israel has not yet received the full report on the Ra's al-Burqa' affair.

The bottom line is that in the next 24 hours the prime minister and vice prime minister will have to decide whether it will definitely be possible to resume the talks between Israel and Egypt in Cairo next week, and whether the message delivered by Qandil absolutely meets Israel's demand.

Qandil, Shahal Discuss Oil Links

*TA281422 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] At noon today the Egyptian petroleum and mineral resources minister met with Energy and infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal and the directors general of the Israeli fuel companies. Various matters connected with the oil links between Israel and Egypt were raised in the talk.

Another meeting will be held at the house of Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni in the afternoon during which 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil will host Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, Minister 'Ezer Weizman, Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal, and Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office.

Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that the Egyptian minister today toured Old Yafo galleries.

Rabin Praises Mubarak for Storming Airliner

*TA280835 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0823 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin expresses admiration for the decision of the Egyptian president and government to take military action against the hijackers of the Egyptian airliner. In a meeting with the Egyptian minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Rabin said that Israel admires this brave decision. The only way to annihilate terror is by fighting it, Rabin said. The defense minister also told his guest that Israel's aim today is to prevent war, and that Israel's military buildup is meant to convince hostile countries that they will achieve nothing through war.

The Egyptian minister emphasized that he came to Israel on a mission of peace. He noted that trade relations between Israel and Egypt are normal, and that Egypt does not mix politics with trade relations.

Shamir Rejects Peace at Expense of Eretz Yisra'el

*TA282125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Eretz Yisra'el, stretching from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean, will remain ours forever and will not be partitioned again. Peace, he said, will not come at the expense of the homeland. Mr Shamir said this this evening at a rally marking the Revisionist Movement's jubilee. President Hayim Herzog also addressed the meeting, and quoted from Ze'ev Jabotinsky's writing on the recommendation that together with a Jewish prime minister, there will always be an Arab deputy prime minister and vice versa. This providing the background, President Herzog urged a struggle against racism and the defense of democracy and the rule of law.

IDF, ASL Search Shi'ite Villages in S. Lebanon

*TA281005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0932 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] UNIFIL has announced that IDF and army of southern Lebanon [ASL] forces are currently conducting searches and detaining suspects in several Shi'ite villages north of the security zone. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the UNIFIL headquarters in Al-Naqrurah has said that an IDF force including tanks, armored personnel carriers, and helicopters, has blocked the entrances to two villages, and the soldiers are conducting searches inside the villages. UN observers from Nepal and France are in the villages and report that so far the situation is calm.

Find Rocket Launchers, Return

*TA281639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] The IDF unit which searched the area of Ya'tar village, outside the security zone of southern Lebanon, discovered the katyusha launchers that were fired at the western Galilee [as heard] this morning, ended its searches, and returned to Israeli territory. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the unit discovered three rocket launchers, including the two that

were activated, and also discovered that the remaining launcher that was not fired was also directed at the Galilee. An explosive device was also found there. As we have said, the unit returned to Israel, and no one was hurt in the operation.

Amal Forces Responsible for Katyusha Launchings

*TA281941 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] Since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon, 21 katyushas were fired from the security zone toward Israel. Today two katyushas were fired from outside the security zone. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that all the katyushas were fired by Amal forces. Two katyushas were fired 3 weeks ago from the area of the village of Markaba, west of Qiryat Shemona, toward the Galilee Panhandle. No damage was caused.

The IDF does not allow correspondents to enter the security zone or cover its activity there.

Last week katyusha launchers were discovered near the ('Aqiya) Bridge, on the border of the security zone. Senior officers assess that the terrorists are now focusing efforts on the firing of katyushas.

LIBYA

Tripoli: Egypt Masses Troops in Forward Positions *LD272341 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland* *in Arabic 2300 GMT 27 NOV 85*

[Text] JANA has learned that the free Egyptian officers have informed their brothers in the Libyan Arab armed forces that the Egyptian authorities yesterday massed special forces in the al-Barrani area. They said the Egyptians have also massed two battalions of special forces in Siwa oasis, and that the Egyptian forward positions have been fully deployed with fresh troops.

Communique Links Egyptian Military Activity, Hijacking *LD271526 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic* *1330 GMT 27 Nov 85*

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison today released a communique concerning the allegations of the Egyptian regime. It stresses that the hireling Egyptian regime has become accustomed to leveling groundless and false accusations against the Arab Libyan people. This is what its defense minister undertook with regard to the Egyptian hijacked airliner, despite the fact that all the world and the Egyptian regime itself realize that these accusations were groundless. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah challenges the Egyptian regime to present concrete proof confirming the truth of its allegations.

The communique of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison further says that the hireling Egyptian regime has also become accustomed to blaming the Arab Libyan people for its devastating failure at the domestic and external levels within the context of its desperate and continuous attempts to divert the attention of the fraternal Egyptian people and its armed forces from the stifling crises facing Egypt in various domains, and from reactions to the reckless operation the Egyptian regime undertook which led to 60 innocent victims.

The communique adds that the declaration of a maximum state of alert by the Egyptian armed forces along the borders of the Jamahiriyyah, and the dispatch of more land forces, military aircraft, air defense weapons, arms and ammunition in a large-scale massing along our eastern borders coincides with the hijacking of the airliner. This confirms that the airliner hijacking operation was perpetrated by the Egyptian regime in order to constitute an excuse for aggression against the Arab Libyan people.

The communique stresses that the storming of the airliner by special forces and the sacrificing of a large number of innocent people is nothing but an attempt at camouflaging the truth which, had it been revealed, would have clearly exposed the implication of the Egyptian regime. It adds that if aggression is premeditated act, the hireling Egyptian regime need not seek excuses by committing massacres against innocent people. [sentence as heard]

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison further says in its communique: We know that any aggression by the hireling Egyptian regime against Libyan would be at the orders of its Zionist and American masters, as implementation of such a plan of the American administration was revealed recently by American newspapers. These papers also explained the role of the Egyptian regime.

The communique says that the Arab Libyan people consider that the Egyptian regime has committed high treason and the supreme error vis-a-vis the Egyptian people. The Arab and the Islamic nation has confidence in the ability and determination of the Egyptian people and the Egyptian armed forces to force this hireling regime either to abrogate the agreements of treason or face retribution at the hands of the masses of Great Egypt and its heroes.

The communique of the people's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison mentions what the head of the Egyptian regime said to journalists yesterday in Cairo to the effect that should fighting break out it would have dire consequences for the Libyans, and that if fighting broke out it would be by a political decision. It is clear that the Egyptian regime has already made such a decision.

The communique affirms that the Arab Libyan people have no intention of engaging in aggression or armed confrontation with the Egyptian armed forces. We and the Egyptian masses are bracing ourselves to face up to the real enemy of the Arab nation — Zionism and America. The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison says that if the Egyptian hireling regime commits a reckless act and engages in aggression against Libya following orders from its Zionist and American masters, then the Arab Libyan people's counterstrike would be a decisive blow; war would not end except with the overthrowing of the regime of treason, and with the map of the region changing in favor of the Arab masses, Arab unity, and the liberation of Palestine. We would then liaise with the Egyptian armed forces, the Egyptian masses and the progressive and nationalist forces in a pan-Arab battle. The wrongdoers would then know their fate.

Concluding its communique, the committee says: We warn the agent Egyptian regime of the consequences of any aggression it may perpetrate, and we place on it the responsibility for what may happen before the Egyptian people, the Egyptian armed forces, the Arab and Islamic nation and the world.

JANA Says Egypt Mobilizing Air Defense *LD282204 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland* *in Arabic 2115 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] JANA has learned that the free Egyptian officers have informed their brothers in the Libyan Arab Armed Forces that they have received orders for air defense mobilization [word indistinct], and that the Egyptian authorities have informed them that the Libyans are planning to carry out air fedayeen [as heard] operations. All this is intended to create a pretext for launching aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Hijack Entirely Egyptian Responsibility
LD281413 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1210 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli 28 Nov (JANA) — The American Public Broadcasting System carried yesterday an interview with the brother leader of the revolution within its daily program "News Hour," presented by the two renowned announcers; Robert MacNeil, at the broadcasting studio in Washington, and Jim Lehrer, at the broadcasting studio in New York.

The leader expressed, during the interview, his astonishment at the attempt to find a link between Libya and the hijacking of the Egyptian plane and said that this was (?romote) from the truth, because our policy and our ethics are completely against air piracy and similar actions: "We only support the struggle for freedom causes in the world."

The leader described the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner as sad and said that we feel profound regret vis-a-vis this sad bully action which took place in Malta, and that the Egyptian president himself bears the responsibility for this sad incident because he caused the killing of many innocent people.

Replying to a question about the reason behind the presence of the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in Malta at Valletta airport while the hijacked Egyptian airplane was parked on the airport's runway, the brother leader explained that the ambassadors of a number of other countries were also present there to help find a solution to the airplane crisis; and if the presence of the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau at the airport aroused some suspicion, then this should include all countries whose ambassadors were present at the airport.

The leader answered a question about the identity of the hijackers and referred to the fact that hijackers themselves announced that they were Egyptians belonging to an Egyptian revolutionary organization called "Egypt's Revolution" and said that the airplane was Egyptian, the hijackers were Egyptians, and the forces that assaulted the innocent passengers and killed them were Egyptian and therefore the entire responsibility lies on the shoulders of Egypt.

Al-Qadhdhafi Comments on Arab Unity, Egypt
LD281643 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Al-Qadhdhafi was asked about the Libyan response vis-a-vis Egypt's escalation of its military conditions along Libyan borders. He stressed that everything on our side is normal and we have no military forces or equipment there and we do not take the Egyptian military movements seriously because we see no justification for war between the two countries at the moment. If Egypt launched a war against Libyan borders, this would mean that it would attack civilian targets, and that is sheer madness.

The leader stressed that we have no intention at all to fight Egypt, because the Egyptian army is an Arab army, their officers and soldiers are our brethren, and that this Egyptian army and people will in the future fight against Zionism and against America.

The brother leader was asked about the reason for not having a military parade at the 16th anniversary of the great Fatih revolution. He explained that we intended to and that instead, we staged a parade of our agricultural and industrial production and our revolutionary strength represented by the revolutionary committees and masses everywhere so that our revolutionary strength and our production strength would be apparent to the world.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that the neighboring countries are not hostile countries, because we distinguish between the peoples and the rulers that are with us, and with the revolution, and against those traitor rulers and against those reactionary regimes which will most certainly disappear. The brother leader added that we adopt a revolutionary policy for the sake of liberation and unity. We incite the Egyptian people to rise up in a revolution for the sake of forming an Arab unity. The Egyptian people have started to demonstrate in the face of their rulers.

In his reply to a question on the meaning of realizing Arab unity by force, the brother leader explained that we support any Arab country that wants to achieve Arab unity by force because anything that happens in the Arab homeland is a matter that concerns the Arabs alone and does not concern the United Nations, the Security Council, or any other organization or state, because we are one people and one land and we have to unite ourselves. No one has the right to interfere in our internal affairs just as no one had the right to interfere when Garibaldi united Italy by force, George Washington, and Abraham Lincoln united the United States by war, and when Mao Tse Tung did the same.

The brother leader, in reply to a question about the possibility of improving our relations with the United States, stressed that the responsibility for the tumbling of all attempts lies with the American administration. He said what the American papers published in regard to American intelligence against the Jamahiriya constitute a political scandal similar to Watergate scandal and we are waiting to see Reagan be brought to trial because he has behaved contrary to the American Constitution and laws.

The brother leader stressed that the Jamahiriya system does not concern one certain person because it is a revolutionary system based on the people's conferences and the people's committee. No one can carry out a coup against the whole of the people who possess the entire authority now in Libya. He added that it is a Jamahiriya without a ruling government, president, or party to overthrow. He stressed that the Arab Libyan people are the government and they know what is going on in the world in terms of policies and crises particularly the current economic crisis in the world. The people in Libya know everything and are responsible for everything.

UAE Paper: Sudan Mediating Between Egypt, Libya
GF280759 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Nov (WAKH) — Informed Egyptian sources have stated that Sudan is currently mediating between Libya and Egypt to contain the crisis resulting from the hijacking of the Egyptian plane and its tragic ending. The newspaper *AL-ITTihad* today quotes these sources as saying that yester-

day Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received a Libyan report on the incident delivered to him by the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo.

The sources add that in the report, Libya denied responsibility for hijacking the Egyptian plane to Malta. Libya has also requested Egypt call off the highest alert status which it announced among its armed forces along the border between the two countries, and to not carry out any military actions against it.

JANA Editor Denies Mediation With Egypt

LD291133 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Nov (JANA) — The JANA political editor has denied the existence of any mediation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Egyptian regime. Commenting on reports published yesterday by the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, claiming that Arab mediation was taking place between Libya and Egypt, the JANA political editor said "these reports are untrue and unfounded. They are fabrications stemming from the fantasies of some pressmen."

The JANA editor added that those who speak of such matters and propagate them completely fail to understand the firm and principled Jamahiriya stand which refuses to deal with any Arab side that has dealing with the Zionist enemy let alone recognize him and make peace with him.

In conclusion, the JANA editor affirmed that the Jamahiriya will never accept any mediation between it and a country fettered by the stable David accords and whose regime has committed high treason and turned the Egyptian territory into military bases for the United States.

African Lawyer Denies Involvement in Egyptair Hijack

LD272009 Tripoli JANA in English 1838 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi Awal 14, Nov. 27, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — Many Arab and foreign reporters, one of whom JANA's correspondent (as received), contacted the tenant of room 401 in the Grand Hotel in Tripoli whom Mubarak claimed was behind the Egyptian airliner hijack.

It was clear that Mr. 'Banosal Bongom' [quote marks as received] the head of the African Lawyers League has occupied this room about a week before, since the beginning of the international conference of solidarity with nations still suffering from racism and the African confrontation states, which concluded its sessions yesterday.

Mr. 'Ngom' [as received] expressed to the press reporters his renunciation of the use of his name and the league's name by the Egyptian president in this matter. He expressed surprise, that Mubarak has lied to himself and to the public opinion, describing this deed as disgraceful.

One-Time Al-Qadhdhafi Aide Killed, Buried

AU271630 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] London, Nov 27 (AFP) — Colonel Hassan Eshkal, a one-time aide of Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, who was killed in Tripoli on Sunday, was "discreetly buried" yesterday, a spokesman for a Libyan opposition group said here today.

Col. Eshkal, the commander of Libya's Central Military Region, was killed by "al-Qadhdhafi's men" during infighting among the country's leadership, according to the exiled National Front for the Salvation of Libya.

A spokesman for the national Front, Abu Abdullah, said that the "execution" of Col. al-Qadhdhafi's one-time close aide had not been publicly mentioned in Libya, where the authorities did not want to admit to international dissension.

He said the Libyan Government had yesterday organised a "discreet burial" for Col. Eshkal, who had been distanced from the Libyan leadership in recent months because of disagreements with Col. al-Qadhdhafi.

The National Front, which is based in Egypt, claimed responsibility for a failed coup attempt against Col. al-Qadhdhafi in May 1984.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Interviewed on Numerous Topics

LD262256 Paris International Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Interview with Morocco's King Hassan II presented by unidentified moderator, with French journalists Francoise Chipaud of *LE MONDE*; Julia Picassier of *LA CROIX*; Sophie Jacquin of *LE MATIN*; Andre Potard of *L'EXPRESS*; Christian Bosquet of French Television Channel One; Ralph Pinto of Radio France; and Radio Rabat correspondent Ferida Moha — recorded 24 November in Rabat at Radio France's Third World Press Club; voices of individual questioners not distinguishable]

Sahara, Algerian Relations

[Excerpts] [Question] Your Majesty, among the changes that have occurred, there is the paradox in the Sahara. On the one hand, you have considerably strengthened your military position — everyone agrees with this — but on the other you have suffered a series of diplomatic setbacks. How would you explain this paradox and what do you think about getting out of it?

[Answer] As a matter of fact there is no paradox, in the sense that territory and diplomacy are two things that complement each other. Naturally one can always begin with diplomacy and say that territory will come later. But I think that logically speaking it is better to begin with territory and discuss things afterward. I think that anyone else would have done the same thing. Let us say that there are positions or a variety of states — but not contradiction. We consider that once well settled in the Sahara we would be better placed to talk to whoever we have to talk to

in all frankness, without the slightest complication and without the slightest duress.

Now what you call diplomatic setbacks — one should say that all depends on which side one places itself. If one sides with legality, Morocco — which does not want to be considered one day as the accomplice of a flagrant violation of the OAU Charter — has preferred to withdraw from the OAU. But I do not think that this is a setback. I rather think that it is an attitude that should be a matter for reflection for many of our African heads of state. Besides, this is far from being a setback, because since we left the OAU we have never received so many foreign delegations from Africa, and even countries who have believed that they were permitted to recognize the Sharan Democratic Arab Republic now come to visit us. I say that on the bilateral level, Morocco has never been as African as it is now. I believe that when it comes to negotiating and when the time comes, one should negotiate without any worry that one has an excellent history to defend.

[Question] Your Majesty, do you mean that the time will or should come when one will have to talk with whomever one has to talk to. These are your own words. Who are these persons? With whom do you envisage having talks?

[Answer] Well, I intend to talk to the United Nations. My file is ready, my proposals are there. I intend to enter into a dialogue with the United Nations, which in turn will open a dialogue with whomever it will consider should enter into a dialogue.

[Question] On a regional level, who do you think you have to talk to?

[Answer] Let us be honest.

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] I have nothing to ask Algeria for; Algeria has nothing to give to me. Algeria was neither France nor Spain that had colonized Morocco to give the Sahara back to me. The Sahara is Moroccan; it will definitely be so by the freely expressed will of its inhabitants. But I have nothing to ask from the Algerians, and the Algerians have nothing to ask from me. I believe that the Algerians have never been masters of this region of Africa, and I do not see why Morocco's fate should be tied down to their will.

[Question] Your Majesty, what about a dialogue with those Saharans who are not presently in the Sahara, that is with the Polisario?

[Answer] Well, as I have said to you, we are ready — indirectly, with UN participation and in accordance with the process established in Nairobi in 1981 and 1982 — to discuss the modalities of a cease-fire and of a referendum, but never directly [with the Polisario].

[Question] Your Majesty, do you then not ever want to negotiate directly with the Polisario? Is it an eventuality that you have never envisaged?

[Answer] It is not that I do not want to — the Moroccans do not want me to have direct talks. As far as we are concerned, we have said: Here are our conditions — a free referendum with foreign observers, organized by the United Nations, and a unilateral cease-fire immediately. Now the day you consider that these conditions are really the best, come and knock at our door. But going every year to the United Nations for nothing — this would confer on the United Nations a much smaller dimension than is hers.

[Question] Your Majesty, one remembers a certain Chadli-Hassan II encounter. It was thought that something was going to happen and that relations were going to improve, that it was going to lead to something good for the Maghreb. It well seems that this proved to be a nonstarter. Is anything hoped for any more from this direct contact?

[Answer] You know, in our job nothing is definitive, and nothing is ever irreversible. It has always been said that politics is like agriculture: When things are not ripe, they are not ripe; when they are ripe, they are. One ought to know how to wait. But at any rate, I am personally ready to meet President Chadli when he wants or when I consider it necessary, but without the slightest anxiety or sense of guilt or complicity. I have a good file, and I am ready to discuss it with anyone.

[Question] Your Majesty, to continue with other questions related to the Maghreb, this Saharan affair has very considerably poisoned your relations with Algeria. At one moment you were even on the brink of an armed conflict. Do you fear that could indeed lead to a war?

[Answer] I think that on both sides we are equally vigilant that things not go further, because it would be a catastrophe. Thanks be to God, the Iraqi-Iranian conflict justifies those who did not want to go to the bitter end. This being said, the thing I always fear is that we are always at the mercy of a stupid incident — fortuitous, unwanted by either side — which, God forbid, would set off a grave chain of events. The only thing I wish — I repeat it and mention it at press conferences — I wish that our neighbors are as vigilant as we are, and that they consider, like us, that whatever the nature of an incident it would not deserve an escalation because it would be a catastrophe for both countries. Neither would win. Both would be losers and all would have to be done over again.

Libya, Tunisia

[Question] Your Majesty, the expulsion this summer of a certain number of foreign workers from Libya provoked a grave crisis between Libya and Tunisia. Morocco has also tried to play the role of a mediator. Algeria was seen to be getting constantly closer to Tunisia, and then suddenly, the Libyans have come to Algeria again. I would like, Your Majesty, to know your feelings about this Libyan-Algerian rapprochement, and I would like to know what you think of the current situation between the Maghreb countries?

[Question] It is a question of temperament. There are persons who are affected with panic because they see two countries become closer after a quarrel. Other do not panic, because after all

Morocco's fate is not tied to an Algerian-Libyan rapprochement. Quite the contrary, Morocco wishes only one thing: That relations between Libya and Algeria are normalized. Any lessening of tension in North Africa would be beneficial to Morocco. That Algeria and Libya exchange ambassadors or letters is part of their respective sovereignty. But to say, what is going to happen if — well, good God, Morocco is not vulnerable. One must calm down.

[Question] Your Majesty, at this moment the Tunisian prime minister affirms that Tunisian-Libyan relations are below zero. Thanks to the Arab-African Union between Morocco and Libya, can one think that things are going to be better between Tunisia and Tripoli quickly?

[Answer] I think that things could get better, because, thanks be to God, I have excellent relations with the Tunisian prime minister; we share mutual esteem and personal friendship, and my partner President [as heard] al-Qadhdhafi does listen to me. He pays attention to what I say to him. It is certain that on both sides there is what is called an inner kitchen [cuisine interieure: domestic problems]. Things are thus played down or played up, but when one looks at the average situation between the two countries I think that the worst has passed.

Arab-African Union

[Question] Your Majesty, with regard to the Arab-African Union, what is your assessment of it and what specific prospects do you see today?

[Answer] I can say that so far this union has been active, that all the organs of the Oujda Treaty have been established and commissioned and that various bodies, whether legislative, executive, cultural, economic or social, have so far functioned without the smallest hitch; quite the contrary, with a well-marked good will on both sides.

[Question] Concerning the enlargement of the Arab-African Union, has a proposal been made to Chad?

[Answer] We have spoken about it. We have spoken about it as a possibility for Chad to be able to negotiate quietly with Libya and resume a peaceful neighborliness with it; as you wish, as a guarantee that it would be a full partner in the Arab-African Union. This has been seriously broached. I am not saying that anything has been concluded, but in this domain one needs time.

[Question] Do you see, Your Majesty, precisely under Morocco's auspices, the possibility of a summit meeting in Rabat between President Hissain Habre and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi? Is it on the agenda still or....

[Answer] I must say to you that it has never been envisaged this way. It was thought perhaps that President Hissain Habre could perhaps go to Tripoli or meet Col al-Qadhdhafi somewhere else. I think that Col al-Qadhdhafi's forthcoming trip to Senegal is not alien to such a prospect. Well, I think, it is....

[Question interrupts] Does it mean that things are moving, Your

Majesty?

[Answer] Things are moving in a good direction; things are moving in a good direction.

Visit to France, Mirage Purchase

[Question] Your Majesty, concerning your forthcoming state visit to France. It is being said that, in the context of the constant reequipping of your army, Morocco may soon buy French aircraft. Can one think that the pilots of the Royal Air Force will soon be flying Mirage-2000 aircraft? It has been said even that there will be 24 Mirage-2000's.

[Answer] You are well informed. Everything depends on how quickly the Mirage-2000 will be delivered to us, but our F-1 aircraft pilots say the planes need only a few hours of conversion to be fully operational. But since we have raised this problem, we have decided to be supplied with aircraft not only from France but also from the United States. Thus we would have an array of aircraft at all levels which would complement each other.

[Question] Your Majesty, do you then confirm that you are interested, that you are asking for Mirage-2000's?

[Answer] Yes, naturally. It is a bit too expensive but then one will talk about it.

[Question] Could you confirm the figure 24?

[Answer] As I said to you, I am obliged to confirmed it to you. You are so well informed. But when I say 24, one should also add maintenance. Let us say that this will make it [word indistinct].

U.S. Relations

[Question] Your Majesty, do you think that the clouds that had appeared between the United States and Morocco after the Oujda Treaty are now completely lifted?

[Answer] Yes, it is natural that to the American public — I am not speaking about the administration — Al-Qadhdhafi and Khomeyni are, if you wish, shocking phenomena. This is with regard to the public, but as far as the administration is concerned, well, they have understood that we are independent vis-a-vis both the United States and Libya, and that at any rate Morocco would engage in policies which would in the first place serve its own interests, its basic interests — not interests of no lasting significance.

EEC Membership

[Question] Your Majesty, before coming to the Middle East, which is an important chapter, a few words about the EEC. I think that at this moment there are quite difficult negotiations between your government and the EEC, and things are not going very well.

[Answer] No, I would even say that we have to go through lean times, but I am assured that fat years are there. It is my conviction that one cannot change geography. Geography dic-

tates. We are at the same time Africans and Europeans. Second, in the Europe of 10, everything is a question of political will — quotas, reference prices, and the rest will follow. There is no reason that on the political level our partners, our friends in Europe should not understand that it is in their interest to accept Morocco as a full member. But one will have to go through lean times. As far as I am concerned I am sure I'll be alive when Morocco is a member of the EEC. It is a certainty, and it will be sooner than you think.

Middle East, PLO

[Question] Since the Casablanca summit many things have happened in the region, particularly the *Achille Lauro* affair that has harmed the PLO. Do you still trust 'Arafat?

[Answer] On a personal level or a political one?

[Question] Political.

[Answer] Because on the personal level, I have the greatest esteem for this man. This must be known. On the political level, I trust him and one must place oneself in his place. We are in the face of a resistance that is not yet well-organized and that certain Arab countries are seeking to dismantle every day.

[Question] Who are you hinting at?

[Answer] Well, to many Arab countries, to Libya, Syria, to Yemen. I am no poet, and in certain cases I use no euphemisms. They know this and say it. And, you know, the poor Palestinians do not know where to turn to. No, I trust them.

[Question] Do you have the impression that in spite of the whole evolution of the Middle East problem that the structure, the framework of the Fes plan is still valid and remains the only valid one?

[Answer] I believe the Fes plan remains valid but as you must have read in the letter I have just sent to the two great powers, I have added that although the Fes plan is valid, it does not exclude other approaches, provided we reach the desired results. We are not limited to some very well-defined itinerary.

Possible Peres Meeting

[Question] Have you thought about certain points of the peace plan — in quotation marks — proposed by the Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres?

[Answer] You know, in that field I do not make a priori judgments. What interests me is that the Arab territories are occupied and whether the Palestinians are going to find a land. The opposing view is that everyone decides that there will no longer be any war because everyone will be recognized. Now, which plan will be the best one? I do not want to make a priori judgments. The main thing is to get there. [words indistinct] but Mr Shim'on Peres has let me know that he would like to come and see me. Well, I said to him: With great pleasure, but you and I are forbidden to undertake tourism. But yes, if you have something serious, come and see me. After all, how can one negotiate if one

does not meet the other? But on condition that there is a serious point of departure. The day Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says to me: I have something serious to propose to you, why....

[Other questioner interrupts] You are ready to receive him?

[Answer] I am ready to break immediately afterward with him — by saying, you will forgive me, by saying that he is a joker or a Utopian — the French and Germans often saw each other to negotiate peace and war — unless it is on a serious basis.

[Question] Your Majesty, I would like to ask you if the prospects for the reintegration of Egypt into all the Arab organizations and the end of this quarantine inflicted on it at the Baghdad summit seems to you to be imminent?

[Answer] Egypt has not been excluded. Let's say that it was suspended. This was done at Baghdad at the time of a summit. I consider that only a summit — because we need parallel forms — only a summit could reintegrate it.

[Question] Do you [words indistinct] Peres' proposal? Does this mean you would not be hostile to Peres meeting King Husayn directly?

[Answer] I think that this is for King Husayn to decide. But if King Husayn decided to meet him — [changes thought] I am not the King of Jordan.

[Question] Your Majesty, we have sometimes heard you say that the most dangerous conflict in the Middle East is perhaps not that between Israel, the Arab states and the Palestinians, but is perhaps that of the Gulf. This conflict is continuing, seems to be at an impasse, is very expensive, and it puts Iraq in a position which is not very comfortable — no more so, in fact, than that of Iran. Do you think something could change in that conflict? Can the Arabs do something in the Gulf region?

[Answer] Oh, yes. I said the other day — perhaps it was too light a comparison — that we are having our religious wars in conformity with our calendar. Your wars of religion were in the 15th century — under the Hejran calendar we are now in the 15th century — so we are having our wars of religion, too, in the 15th century, as if it were a fateful date.

You know, when wars are (?for religious reasons), they can go very far — without taking into account the fact that it is very close to Russia, it's quite close to Afghanistan, Pakistan is not far, oil wealth is there — it's the whole future of the Western world. The shortest route there has three straits to cross, Hormuz, Bab al-Mandab and the Suez Canal. All that makes for a mixture that is only waiting to be ignited. And that is why we have an interest in solving the Middle East problem rapidly, because there we are in the face of a whole knot of explosive grenades. (?As soon as there is) [words indistinct] there is no way out.

Arab Summit

[Question] Your Majesty, you mentioned just now the problem of Arab summits with regard to the Egyptian question, but what is the situation in the Arab world over the Riyadh summit which

was due to take place at the end of the year?

[Answer] In theory, it should be held at the beginning of the year, and I think King Fahd — and he is right to do this — must be logical with himself and with the summit that preceded it in Casablanca. In other words he must allow enough time for the reconciliation commissions to finish their work, in order to arrive in Riyadh and discuss the real problems and not problems of conflict (?among ourselves). But I think that in the first or the second month of January [phrase as heard], it all depends on the commissions, which will have to work fast — in theory it should not be later than February, I think.

[Question] Your Majesty, does that mean that if the mediation commissions do not succeed there will not be a summit in Riyadh, and that it will be held elsewhere?

[Answer] No, no, no. First of all, it must not be held elsewhere, it must be held in Riyadh. But you must be sure, that if you had to convene this summit and chair it you would want to have the smallest number of problems to deal with. It is the entire right and obligation of King Fahd to try to iron out bilateral or trilateral difficulties before getting to the problems that concern everyone.

Fundamentalism

[Question] [Words indistinct] you said just now that there is no integration [integrisme]. There was a trial of fundamentalists in Casablanca recently, and I wanted to ask you why you seem to be saying there is no integration in Morocco?

[Answer] Because (?basically) we do not have the same dictionary. Perhaps this dictionary is valid elsewhere, but for Morocco let us talk rather about fundamentalism, but not about integration

[Question] Do you think that fundamentalism in Morocco is only a religious matter? Because in other countries, at least in other Maghreb countries, that integration or [word indistinct] conceals forms of actual political protest. Do you think that....

[Answer interrupting] In our country, no. I would, for example, allow a discussion on the interpretation of bank interest. Fundamentalism says you must not charge interest because it is prohibited by God. I will accept discussion, and I would like discussion always to be frank on the religious level in my country, as religion is the basis of our life.

[Question] At the highest level, at least in Morocco, people are wary of these integrationists [integrist] or these fundamentalists, as you call them, because [words indistinct] death sentences, even in absentia. That is one problem. There is another problem too, that of the young hunger strikers in Marrakkeh. What's the position there? You know that in the outside world Morocco has a reputation for repression. Amnesty International, just a week before your arrival, has brought out a long report on repression, imprisonment, cases of people disappearing in Morocco, and so forth.

[Answer] Let us define the difference between the fundamental-

ists and the integrationists. They were accused of being integrationists, fake integrationists, because they were not practising religion, they were practising politics. When people practise politics, which is not allowed by the laws of this country, we are obliged to deal severely with them because they were not respecting the rules of the game. We have a parliament, which is made for that. We have public freedoms, which are designed for that. Perhaps they are not considered by the French or by Amnesty International as being good, but they are for the Moroccans. I have not legislated for the French or the English. Likewise, the Presidency of the United States: It is an accident that they do not have a monarchy. They were very close to having a king.

[Question] This reputation for repression that Morocco has abroad — does this not worry you?

[Answer] Not at all.

[Question] Not at all?

[Answer] Because it is not repression, it is a punishment.

[Question] But there are people who are dying of torture.

[Answer] Under torture?

[Question] This is what the Amnesty International report says. What do you think about it?

[Answer] Listen, tell them from me, I am saying to them that I am ready — not because I am afraid of them, I am ready quite simply to show them that they are arrant liars — and they can sue me for slander if they wish — that they are arrant liars. I am ready to receive them here and ask them to tell me what cases of torture they have seen, and what cases of repression.

[Question] And the story of young Amine Tahani, who was talked about in all the papers in France?

[Answer] What?

[Question] The case of this young Moroccan engineer, Amine Tahani, who died in a rather....

[Answer, interrupting] If you had told me we were going to talk about bookkeeping I would not have accepted at the outset. But since you have gotten around to it I can play the game. We can show you all the medical certificates which say he was a chronic asthmatic who died from a [word indistinct] of the lungs; and you can even ask the (?teachers) he worked with in France.

Economic Liberalization

[Question] To conclude, I would like to ask a few economic questions. Morocco has launched [words indistinct] into a policy of full liberalization. Now, are you a Reaganite?

[Answer] To be a Reaganite, you have to govern the United States. No you must not say I am a Reaganite. When, sometimes in *L'EXPRESS* or *LE POINT* I see that someone has Reaganite

tendencies, I say: No, another word must be found. No, one cannot be a Reaganite when one is in France or Germany. You have to be in the United States and accept the budget deficit and trade imbalance he has. No, I am not a Reaganite, I am a liberal; but I consider that for this the International Monetary Fund must allow us time to liberalize on our own, as we cannot go from an economy where the state is the greatest client of businesses, directly and [words indistinct] a liberalism which, in order to exist must be able to export. We want to liberalize, but we must not die of indigestion immediately. This is what we are tending to do.

[Question] Your Majesty, since you are talking to the United States, do you think American aid for 1985-86, which should be, I think \$318 million, is sufficient, while for the previous period it was already \$315 million. This \$3 million increase does not even cover inflation.

[Answer] Let us say that they quite simply continued the same aid as in the previous year. Of course, it appears to me to be insufficient. And there's one thing I can never be made to do. I am ready to make any sacrifice for my country, but to go knocking on doors to ask for money, that I cannot do. I shall never do it.

SUDAN

Siwar Al-Dhahab Receives Egyptian Army Chief

EA282052 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, this morning received in his office at the General Command, Lieutenant General Ibrahim 'abd al-Ghafur Uradi, chief of General Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, who conveyed to him a oral message from his brother, the Egyptian president, Muhammad Husni Mubarak. General Taj Al-Din Abdullah Fadl, deputy chairman of the Transitional Military Council and deputy commander in chief, also received in his office this morning Lieutenant General Uradi. Military issues between the two countries were discussed.

Lt Gen Uradi pointed out in press statements that his visit to Sudan was at the invitation of Engineer Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, chief of General Staff of the People's Armed Forces. His excellency expressed his pleasure with the results of this visit. He pointed out that during the visit he met Sudanese military officials as part of the continued cooperation between the two countries.

Sudanese Officer: Cubans, Ethiopians Training Rebels NC271725 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 27 (AFP) — A senior Sudanese military officer has charged that Cuban and Ethiopian instructors were training Southern Sudanese rebels at camps inside neighboring Ethiopia, the official SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) said. The regional commander of Upper Nile Province, Brigadier Muhammad Zayn al-'Abidin, also said that dissident officers in the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) had on several occasions tried to topple SPLA leader Colonel John Garang. As a result, Col. Garang had been forced to establish his headquarters within Ethiopian territory near the town of Gambila, Brig. al-'Abidin was quoted as saying.

The brigadier, whose area of command has seen much of the fighting against the autonomist SPLA, said most rebel units were based in Ethiopia. One rebel camp houses 12,000 SPLA men under Cuban and Ethiopian instructors, he added. Brig. al-'Abidin said the SPLA also maintained permanent camps within Sudanese territory. There were also "some mobile units within Sudan that are not under control by Garang because they are out of touch with rebel command in Ethiopia," he said. He said the lack of communications had led some SPLA units to violate past cease-fire arrangements between the government and Col. Garang. He added that SPLA rebels operating within Sudan now relied on looting from civilians for their supplies, disrupting farming and cattle raising in the south.

TUNESIA

Mzali Meets With Kuwait Cabinet Minister

LD272022 Kuwait KUNA in English 1349 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Tunis, Nov 27 (KUNA) — Kuwait's State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid conferred here Wednesday with Tunisian Premier and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali. Al-Rashid said that the discussions tackled bilateral relations which he described were developed in all spheres and will further progress in future. Al-Rashid earlier met with Tunisian Culture Minister Bechir Ben Slama in the presence of Kuwaiti Ambassador to Tunis Mizran Ahmad al-Hamad. A review of areas of cooperation between the two countries particularly in the cultural field was made.

Ben Slama praised the cultural uprising in Kuwait describing it as the inevitable harvest of democracy and public freedoms enjoyed by the Kuwaiti citizens. Al-Rashid, on his part, expressed admiration over the Tunisian cultural development. Al-Rashid is here at the head of a Kuwaiti delegation to the fifth conference of the Arab culture ministers.

KENYA

Moi Urges Ugandan Sides to Halt Military Moves

EA281806 Nairobi Domestic Service in English

1300 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi said today that he has asked the Ugandan head of state, General Tito Okello, and the leader of the national resistance movement, Mr Yoweri Museveni, to halt all military advances of their rival troops. He said he had also asked them to do their best to stop any further bloodshed in Uganda and to seek genuine peace. President Moi said great progress has been made in the ongoing search for peace in Uganda and that an amicable peace formula may be reached soon.

President Moi was speaking at Musingu High School in Ikolomani Division of Kakamega District, which he conducted a fund-raising meeting in aid of all schools in the division. A total of 3,019,351 shillings 35 cents was realized, with President Moi donating a total of 190,000 shillings.

He said Kenya was doing its best to compromise [as heard] the two warring factions in Uganda, because Kenya believes in goodneighborliness in the east African region. The president added that it was important to seek a lasting solution in strife-torn Uganda for the sake of the people of Uganda.

Moi Says Peace Talks 'Close to an End'

EA271822 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Nov 85 p 1

[Report by Nelson Osiemo, headlined "Uganda Pact Almost Ready"]

[Excerpts] The Uganda peace talks which have been going on since 26th August are close to an end, President Daniel Arap Moi

announced yesterday. A joint committee of the two parties, the ruling Military Council and the National Resistance Movement (NRM), worked throughout yesterday on the final mechanisms to the proposed accord.

President Moi who spent 3 and 1/2 hours at Harambee House, where the committee was working emerged at about 1.45 pm and told waiting journalists: "They are putting the final touch...no more". The journalists had asked him when the final peace agreement was likely to be signed.

Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, also told the journalists that the committee was "close (to finishing)".

Earlier, the NRM chairman Mr Yoweri Museveni denied claims that he was responsible for the slow pace of the talks. Mr Museveni, who said he had just returned from Europe where he had gone to visit his family, also denied claims that members of his military wing, the National Resistance Army (NRA), were meting out atrocities in the areas they control in south-western Uganda.

Asked whether the NRA could allow the International Red Cross to feed Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) soldiers besieged in Masaka and Mbarara, as suggested by President Moi last Monday, Mr Museveni said: "This is a subject at the talks". Mr Museveni confirmed a recent statement by one of his men, Mr Haji Kigongo, that should the peace talks fail, the NRA would take Kampala by force.

GHANA

PNDC Chairman Receives SWAPO's Nujoma for Talks

*AB272217 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 27 Nov 85*

[Text] The leader of the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, Dr Sam Nujoma, has declared that although the imperialists might delay Namibia's independence, they cannot stop the final outcome of the liberation struggle. He was speaking at the Castle, Osu, when he called on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. He said SWAPO's struggle is gathering momentum, and it is using effectively the only language the oppressors understand, which is force. Dr Nujoma stressed that his movement's exploits have forced the allies of South Africa to go on the offensive in their attempt to reverse the trend of history. He however noted that their belated actions will not affect the outcome of struggle.

On his visit to Ghana, the SWAPO president said he is happy to be in the country. This is because it was the operational base from where southern African liberation fighters planned their strategies which resulted in the independence of most of the countries in the region. On his part, Chairman Rawlings urged SWAPO not to let the momentum of the struggle die, but to keep it up. Present was Captain Kojo Tsikata, a PNDC member.

Nujoma on Intensifying Fight

*AB281456 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] The president of the Southwest African People's Organization, Mr Same Nujoma, has called on the Ghana Armed Forces to be vigilant and ready to eliminate all imperialist forces from Africa. Speaking to officers and men of the Ghana Army at Burma Hall in Accra today, Mr Nujoma remarked that the Ghana Army had a responsibility to defend the country and the whole of Africa from imperialist invasion. He said the situation in Namibia is explosive and dangerous and said the Ghana Army has a responsibility to contribute toward the people's liberation struggle. He stressed that SWAPO is determined to intensify the struggle and increase its political and diplomatic activities to ensure total elimination of racism and imperialism. Mr Nujoma expressed the appreciation for Ghana's support and contribution in the struggle.

The force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, described apartheid as a criminal and simple practice. He pledged Ghana's support for all liberation movements in South Africa.

Soldiers Advised To Be Loyal to Nation

*AB281850 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] The annual administrative inspection parade of four units within the armed forces took place in Accra today. These are the Base Workshop, the Base Ordinance Depot, Armed Forces

Printing Press, and the Barracks' Services. The parade was addressed by the commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, Colonel D.L.K. Klutse. He told them that the nation needs stability and peace. As soldiers, they should therefore let their support be manifested in their discipline, unflinching loyalty, and hard work. Col Klutse asked the soldiers to be more security conscious by closing the ranks. They should not allow themselves to be used as tools by local and foreign detractors who are bent on reversing the gains of the ongoing social transformations. He also asked them to maintain cordial relationships with the civilian public.

LIBERIA

Special Services Assistant Minister Dismissed

*AB282054 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Text] The assistant minister of state for special services, Mr (John M. Paul), has been dismissed. In a letter of dismissal to Mr (Paul), the head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe, informed him that the decision was based on his (?lying), deception, and betrayal of the trust and confidence reposed in him by the chief executive. LBS [Liberia Broadcasting System] news quotes an Executive Mansion release issued today as saying the dismissal of Mr (Paul) takes immediate effect.

Doe Urges Security Forces To Get Search Warrants

*AB280807 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has appealed to the military and other security forces not to harrass any peaceful citizen, adding that if they suspect any home of harboring rebels or dissidents, they should report them to the Ministry of Defense or the chief of staff who will issue the necessary orders. He said security forces are not to go into private homes to conduct any search without search orders.

At the same time, the commander in chief has asked all security forces to remain vigilant in apprehending the remaining rebels and dissidents. He also called on all citizens not to harbor any of these people and that, in particular, anyone knowing the whereabouts of Cooper Teah, Harry Greaves Jr., Moses Duopoh, and John Z. Leeman should report them to the ministry. Head of state Doe added that if they are caught in anyone's home, that person will be dealt with in keeping with law.

Minister on Sierra Leone Involvement in Coup Attempt

*AB282238 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] President Momoh has inherited a thorny foreign affairs policy with Liberia. Head of state Samuel K. Doe accused Sierra Leone of involvement in the late General Quiwonkpa's coup attempt on 12 November. He claimed that the coup-makers crossed the border from Sierra Leone, and even that they received training there. Sierra Leone has denied any connection with the

coup attempt, but Liberia persists with its accusation. On the line to Monrovia, BBC's Robert White asked Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman what the current state of [word indistinct] was.

[Begin recording][Eastman] At the present time we are trying to talk to each other. We [word indistinct] that the Government of Sierra Leone has denied this. The information which we have, in part confirmed by one of the chaps who came from Sierra Leone spoke straight Creole. [sentence as heard] This suggests that this thing had its origin in Sierra Leone. We are hoping that with the assistance of the Government of Sierra Leone, we will try to locate the truth wherever it is hidden. But of course, all the evidence that I say we have, the ammunition (?that were seized), the people who have testified they crossed to the Liberian side of the bridge — surely they could not have come just out of Mars and jumped down on the bridge and crossed to the Liberian side — they must have come from the Sierra Leone side of the bridge. We have not declared that the Sierra Leone Government as such is a participant; we would hope our two governments would work hand in hand in discovering where the whole truth is.

[White] Would it be fair to say that relations with Sierra Leone are now extremely bad?

[Eastman] This is not so at all. Relations with Liberia and Sierra Leone are not extremely bad. To make that categoric would be a little on the strong side.

[White] For instance, Sir, would you be prepared to go to Sierra Leone to discuss matters?

[Eastman] Why wouldn't I? I would be prepared but if we feel that we are the hurt party, I think the origin of the trip would have to be from Sierra Leone. Nevertheless, I would stand in readiness, or any of our people here will stand in readiness.

I think one thing we ought to get very clear in our minds is that both head of state Doe and the new president of Sierra Leone, by experience, by training, and by profession, have a common background, and I think both of them relate to each other and are capable of reacting favorably with each other.

[White] Are you hoping that some minister will come from Sierra Leone to talk with you?

[Eastman] If, of course, the new president would wish to exercise that initiative, he will meet with a positive response.

[White] Are you absolutely certain that the coup plotters did come out of Sierra Leone?

[Eastman] Well, you see lots of questions have to be answered, and I think both of us will have to see how we can together answer those questions. For example, as soon as Gen Quiwonkpa left the Ivory Coast for Sierra Leone, our government informed President Stevens. I think it was on 21 August. He immediately replied that we are all eyes and ears here. We will keep you informed. From the report which one of the chaps who accompanied Gen Quiwonkpa, from his report, they left by truck between 1000 and 1100 from Freetown to the Sierra Leone border. On our side we have a Korean company, Deawoo, that is building and paving the

Freetown-Monrovia highway. And we received a note from the Korean Embassy here to tell us that that Quiwonkpa on Tuesday morning with armed people got there and seized seven of their vehicles and got in it en route to Monrovia. So there are these developments which leave you with the feeling that surely these people could not have come out of the skies.

One of the questions in our minds -- assuming that it happened -- then how could it happen without the knowledge of the government? [end recording]

Ministry Asks Sierra Leone for Truth on Coup Attempt *AB271346 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 27 Nov 85*

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 27 (AFP) — Liberia today called on Sierra Leone to help "speedily locate the truth" of the abortive coup on November 12 against the Liberian Government of head of state Samuel Doe.

Shortly after the failed coup, General Doe accused Sierra Leone of active involvement in it. But Freetown has repeatedly denied any knowledge of charges that mercenaries involved in the coup attempt had been trained in Sierra Leone.

Last week a captured rebel said on Liberian television that he and other mercenaries had been recruited in Sierra Leone by the coup leader, General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who was killed shortly after the coup attempt.

The captured rebel said the mercenaries had been trained at Camp Siaki, where Sierra Leone's special security detachment is based.

The Liberian Foreign Ministry said today that the Liberian Government had "painfully been trying to accept the bonafides" of Sierra Leone.

The obvious question Liberia was asking, it said, was: "How is it possible that for months military training would be under taken in a foreign state without the knowledge and consent of that government?"

The statement went on: "The Government of Liberia sincerely hopes that its sister government will exercise its finest endeavours to speedily locate the truth — wherever it is now hidden."

Ministers View Allegations on Detained Journalists *AB282207 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English* *2000 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] After the 12 November invasion, several journalists were picked up. Some were questioned and set free while others still remain in detention. In fact, rumors were around that many had died. On Saturday, the United States expressed concern about political prisoners in detention hoping that they were not physically being mistreated. The U.S. State Department said that out of the 11 civilians detained, 5 were journalists. But the Liberian Embassy in Washington denied such reports and said only one journalist was in detention. But just where are these journalists?

What are their fates? Are they dead or alive? Our man, Nana Gooduah, has been on special assignment and these were questions that he put to Information Minister Carlton Karphe:

[Begin recording][Karphe] Commenting on Washington's position: You know that Washington at the very height of this (?fracas) was cut off at times, and therefore the information that they may have given was not necessarily the complete and accurate record of things. We know that Mr Kwame Clemence, Mr Aaron Kollie, and Isaac Bantu [all journalists] are detained for questioning. We know that (Stanton Peabody) was arrested and released because the person who arrested him, we understand, did this unauthorizedly and for an ulterior motive. And as soon as government discovered these things, the government had him released.

Coming to the case of Isaac Bantu, I am told that Mr Bantu was not arrested as a journalist, but as a collaborator of the rebels. Just what that means in terms of proof and trial perhaps will be seen if it comes to that. As far as Kwame Clemence is concerned, word was around here that he was dead, and that somebody saw his body being thrown some place, and the usual kind of speculation and lies, the distortion, rumors and gossip. When this report was brought to me about 2 days ago, I asked my deputy minister for administration, Carlton Reeves, to please go down and inquire from the security authorities. Here is Carlton Reeves and he will say what were his findings:

[Reeves] Kwame is very much alive and well, very much so; so this vicious propaganda, black propaganda that was circulated that Kwame had been killed is malicious, is baseless and is unfounded. Kwame is very much alive. I saw him with my own two eyes. He is alive and well.

[Gooduah] Mr Minister, are the journalists in jail going to face separate charges apart from the political prisoners who were detained, who were implicated in the abortive invasion? And if so, what charges will be brought against these journalists?

[Karphe] I would not know if they will face separate charges since that is a purview of the Ministry of Justice. What charges will be brought against them, in my own thinking, will be determined by what evidence is found against them and the gravity of that evidence.

[Gooduah] What is the case of Momoluh V. Sirleaf [Editor of *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper]?

[Karphe] Well, I don't [know] what is the case of Momoluh V. Sirleaf because it is true that Mr Sirleaf is the proprietor of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper. But I don't know if you will agree with the official position that as proprietor of the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper, Mr Sirleaf is a businessman who invested in business. By profession, we are told that he is a lawyer and he is an electrical engineer. I haven't been told yet that by profession he is a journalist. Many times, of course, we have referred to people who own newspapers as journalists, but it is possible that people can invest in newspapers and not be of the profession. If I am not mistaken, I think that Mr Sirleaf falls into that category, of a businessman who has invested in the media. I don't know what are the specific charges against him, but he also, I think, is being

subjected to interrogation, and I think that if, like the case of some of the political persons who have been released, it is found that there is no magnitude in whatever reason he was carried there, I think he will be released as has been the case in previous instances. [sentence as heard] Let me add here — since I have mentioned the question of political prisoners — that there was a rumor around town that Carlos Smith [chairman of the Unity Party] was not only dead but that his legs were chopped off and that his body had been disembowled. You see, it is these kind of things that I am talking about. Why are we not willing to wait and find out the truth? Speculations only serve to help to frighten people. Carlos Smith came out yesterday — the day before — walking with his two legs. I didn't see him amputated in anywhere, from the pictures that he took. So I am saying that this kind of thing is not very nice. Eh even, [changes thought] Well anyway, it is not very nice.

[Gooduah] Mr Minister, the release of the five political leaders has brought a sort of relief to the Liberian people. But rumors also have been circulating that immediate release of these people following the 12 November incidents may have been the result of pressure from the State Department in Washington. What was done on that pressure from the United States?

[Karphe] I don't think any government does anything under pressure from another government, and I think that the United States respects the sovereignty of Liberia sufficiently not to bring any pressure to bear on the Government of Liberia. She has been too long our friend and our ally to do this sort of thing. It is possible that one country can suggest to another country a pattern of behavior in international exchange or international discourse as a friend, as an ally. But she cannot bring pressure because, you see, there is always an alternative — the alternative is to not to give in to the pressure and accept the consequences. And the United States has never, as far as I know, applied pressure, in the sense that the wagging tongues would say.

I think that Mr Doe said earlier that some of these people had been brought in for their own protection, what Dr Kesselly called: protective custody and for questioning. And true to his word, when it was found that these people had no reason to be further maintained for questioning, and it was safe enough for them to go out, they were released. Now you say it was because of pressure. You see, this kind of thing is not good because there are many other persons in detention who are being questioned now. And let me add one note to this Mr Gooduah for people to think about. Since Mr Doe has been head of state and there have been coups and trials and temptations; and there have been people — civilians as well as military men — put in jail; and there have been people who have been condemned to death. You cannot, neither can most of the people out there point to any particular single example where he lined up a group of civilian as a result of them being condemned to death and shot at. [as heard] Only in cases of the military and paramilitary people and people who were associated with raids and things of this kind — they have suffered some fatality. But in the case where civilians are concerned, I think he has exercised in most instances, clemency. [end recording]

Civilians Implicated in Coup To Be Tried Soon

AB282132 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Journalists are not allowed to cover the trial of military personnel implicated in the 12 November invasion. They are instead briefed afterwards. But just what is the Ministry of Information's position with regard to press coverage of the civilians? It was reported by a local newspaper that the trial of the civilians implicated in the 12 November invasion would commence soon. Information Minister, Carlton Karpah comments.

[Begin recording] The position of my ministry is that it is still situated here on Capitol Hill, if you are talking about the physical structure. Well, I know you are not talking about that. You are talking about what we will do as far as the trial is concerned. We can do nothing except to disseminate the news and to try to see that the picture of Liberia is not tarnished.

The trials are to come on after a week of a very regretful incident. I see no reason presently that the news will not be disseminated as usual. I do not believe that the government has any reason to hide behind closed doors, and I cannot contemplate that the Ministry of Justice will bar people from the trial. So, I think that my ministry's position is that as far as the press is concerned, we will see that there will be order, that those journalists who will be around places of trial will be accredited persons who should be there and to get their story, to hear both sides; because you know the government also has an interest: to find out whether the citizens who are charged are guilty as charged, or whether they are innocent. And when the government goes to a case against a citizen, it goes with every intention of proving the citizen's guilt. But if that citizen can find some way of showing that he is not guilty, it is also a relief to the government in power, because governments do not normally like to lock up their citizens just for the fun of it, so our position will be to tell it as it is. [end recording]

Monrovia Radio Reports Release of Political Leaders

AB271737 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] The head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Dr Samuel K. Doe, has ordered the immediate release from detention of the following political leaders:

They are Dr Edward B. Kesselly, Gabriel W. Kpoteh, Dr S. Jarbaru Carlson, Leslie Greene, and Carlos Smith. An Executive Mansion release issued in Monrovia today said the head of state, in taking the decision noted that based upon security information obtained in the wake of the 12 November invasion, there was not enough reason to [words indistinct] further detention. Moreover, the release said, the government notes that tension in the country has lessened and the lives of these politicians are no longer in danger.

The release quoted Dr Doe as saying that it was not his intention to keep political opponents in jail, and that his action is yet another attempt by government to bring about national unity and

reconciliation in the country, noting that investigation is continuing regarding politicians and others who were implicated in the abortive invasion.

Monrovia Radio Reports Curfew Reduced by 2 Hours

AB271811 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The head of state has directed that the curfew imposed as the result of the November 12 incidents be reduced by an additional 2 hours from 1000 pm to 0600 am effective Thursday 28 November.

21-Member Inaugural Committee Appointed

AB282045 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel K. Doe, has appointed a 21-man special inaugural committee with immediate effect. According to Press Secretary Patrick Kugmeh, the special inaugural committee headed by Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman, among other things will ensure the preparation and coordination of all activities relative to the successful holding of the ensuing January 1986 inaugural ceremonies. Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones is co-chairman.

In a letter to the foreign minister today, CIC Doe hoped that the committee would utilize its best efforts in accomplishing the task entrusted as time is of essence.

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens on Geneva Talks, Liberian Charges

AB271059 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, who retires from office on Thursday this week, yesterday took formal leave of heads of diplomatic missions and international organizations in Sierra Leone. In his farewell statement to the diplomatic and consular corps, President Stevens expressed the hope that Sierra Leone and their various countries will together continue to struggle for a more peaceful, just, and secure world. He said they should forever be linked together in a common struggle to eliminate the threats of nuclear war and should together fight against disease, illiteracy, ignorance, hunger, poverty, and [words indistinct]. Dr Stevens called for the use of the world resources for the well-being and progress of all mankind. He added that they should collectively fight, reduce, and eliminate sources of political instability and injustice, particularly in southern Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Western Sahara. Sierra Leone, he said, stands ready to join and contribute adequately to those endeavors.

In that respect, he said Sierra Leone welcomes the recently concluded meeting between President Reagan and secretary general [as heard] to discuss the issues of global importance and

concerns to all mankind. While congratulating them, the president appealed to the two leaders to (?contribute) in breaking the barriers between their two nations and ideologies in order to establish a permanent pattern of understanding and peaceful cooperation.

President Stevens also reiterated the statement made earlier that the Government of Sierra Leone did not have any involvement in the attempt to overthrow the Government of Liberia. He recalled a government statement prior to the Liberian elections which among other things stressed that Sierra Leone Government was not a part to those activities of some Sierra Leoneans who allegedly crossed over to Liberia and were interfering in the presidential campaign of that country. That statement, he added, (?came) in view of the long-standing friendship between Sierra Leone and Liberia, the internationally recognized principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states; the government would like to disassociate itself from any such activities. Dr Stevens said if General Doe insists that the closure of the boundaries is a benefit to his country, Sierra Leone will be prepared to assist in the process.

Stevens Officially Steps Down; Momoh Takes Over

AB281258 [Editorial Report] Freetown Domestic Service in English at 1141 GMT on 28 November carries live coverage of the ceremony marking the official handing over by outgoing President Siaka Stevens to his successor, Major General Joseph Momoh. At 1141 GMT, the outgoing president takes the floor and says, "I am very grateful for the kind things that have been said about me. But as I have said at one time, no man is indispensable to the existence of the globe." "And so, the time has come for a change of leadership in Sierra Leone. We thank God for the peace and tranquillity in which the process is taking place. For over quarter of a century, I have tried to play my own little part in the development of our dear country. History will record the verdict and so, now I must say good-bye. [Applause] Long live Sierra Leone. Long live the APC [All People's Congress]. Long live African unity. God bless the new president. Inshallah [God willing]."

The 1-minute address is followed by an ovation which lasts approximately 1 minute.

ANGOLA

South African Aircraft Reportedly Shoot Down Plane

*MB290548 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 29 Nov 85*

[Text] A military source contacted by ANGOP said that South African aircraft intercepted and shot down a civilian cargo plane last Sunday at 1150 which was carrying 22 people, including the crew.

According to the source, the plane was coming from Cuito Cuanavale in Cuando Cubango Province carrying goods for local populations and was traveling at an altitude of 6,000 meters before being shot down. The 22 people on the plane died, the military source said.

An examination of the plane's instrument control panel at the site of the incident, proved that the airplane was shot down by South African aircraft.

UNITA Claims 12 Soviet Officers Killed

AU271839 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 27 (AFP) — Ten Soviet officers travelling in an Antonov-12 aircraft were killed when the aircraft was shot down on Sunday by the Angolan rebel group UNITA, the group announced in a communique issued here today.

UNITA (National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola) said 11 "high-ranking officials" of the regular Angolan Army FAPLA were also killed in the crash in southern Angola.

It said the aircraft was flying from Menongue towards Kuito-Kuanavale in the south-western province of Kuando Kubango, where the Soviet officers were to take charge of a military offensive against UNITA positions at Mavinga.

UNITA also confirmed having killed 132 FAPLA soldiers and 19 Cubans in an operation conducted between November 5 and 25 in the three northern Angolan provinces of Zaire, Lunda and Kuanza, and in the central Huambo Province. The movement, which is led by Jonas Savimbi, said it had destroyed large amounts of weapons during the offensive.

Yesterday, the Angolan news agency ANGOP announced that Angolan forces had killed 110 "UNITA bandits" and captured 10 others during the first half of this month in the central provinces of Huambo and Bie.

ANGOP said 160 prisoners held by the South African-backed UNITA had been freed, and that the Angolan Government forces had seized large amounts of arms and explosives.

SOUTH AFRICA

President Botha Meets With Homelands Leaders

*MB291152 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 29 Nov 85*

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says he believes the overriding common interests among South Africa and the national states are their endeavors to work for the good of their countries and their peoples. Mr Botha addressed the chief ministers of five national states in Pretoria this morning and told them that they as leaders were called upon to face up to the challenges the region was facing at present.

Mr Botha said he was convinced that all leaders share the vision of a peaceful and prosperous South Africa, marked by good will and cooperation among all. He said the South African Government had made a choice regarding reform and was prepared to stand or fall by it. The choice had not been made because of outside pressure, but because it was accepted that reform and adaptation to changing times and circumstances were imperative.

Mr Botha invited views from the five leaders on his recent announcement that he was prepared to reconsider the structuring and functions of the President's Council to enable leaders of black communities to take part in investigation and the submission of proposals to him as head of state.

The five leaders attending the conference are Dr Pathudi of Lebowa, Prof Ntsanwisi of Gazankulu, Mr Mopeli of Qwaqwa, Mr Skosana of KwaNdebele, and Mr Mabuza of Kangwane.

Consensus Reached

*MB291319 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1304 GMT
29 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 29, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and five homeland leaders met in Pretoria today for talks that focused on constitutional reform, and they said afterwards that consensus was reached on basic elements that could determine future negotiated structures. In a statement made on behalf of the participants at the Union Buildings meeting, Mr Botha said the homeland leaders discussed the policy statements he had made during the past year:

"This exchange of views produced greater clarity on various questions. Consensus on basic elements to underline future negotiated structures ordering South African society was reached."

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, was later asked to launch an investigation into "concrete possible options for further negotiation with all leaders seeking a peaceful solution for South Africa," Mr Botha said.

The meeting, with all the non-independent homeland leaders except KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, took place only a week after a similar summit between Mr Botha and the leaders of the four independent homelands.

The homelands of Kangwane, KwaNdebele, Gazankulu, Lebowa and Quaqua sent delegations to the meeting.

Although the talks focused mainly on constitutional matters, Mr Botha said the participants also discussed the unrest situation, education, as well as the interdependence of communities in southern Africa and the need for closer cooperation.

Mr Botha added that the meeting was cordial and friendly:

"The participants agreed that despite current problems affecting all South Africans, a better and prosperous future is possible through negotiation, a willingness to work together and a united front against outside forces and interference."

Further on Landmine Explosions; Warning to Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Relations

MB271936 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1800 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Andre le Roux spoke to Mr Pik Botha on the implications of the landmine explosions on relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe.

[Begin recording] [Le Roux] Minister, if you have to sum up the relations between South Africa and Zimbabwe, how would you describe it?

[Botha] Reasonably good, realistic under the circumstances. It is no secret that the two governments do not like each other's policies. There are many statements by the Zimbabwean Government I do not agree with. They are striving for a one-party state and other matters with which we are not pleased. They also do not like many of our policy directions, but we have learned, for the sake of trade, good-neighborliness how to realistically coexist, and I think it is still possible to do so.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, you have succeeded in curbing the activities of the ANC in Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Mozambique. Can Zimbabwe now be the channel for ANC terrorists?

[Botha] I think so, unless the government acts against it. They say the problem is large outstretched tracts of land, sparsely populated and wooded. People can easily hide.

[Le Roux] Do you understand their problems?

[Botha] I understand their problem. Therefore, I said I welcome their standpoint. You know a river forms the border and it should be fenced off, patrolled. We are doing it on our side. We hope they will do likewise on their side.

[Le Roux] Minister, will these recent incidents mean that South Africa's northern border will be reviewed and stricter measures will be introduced to safeguard the area?

[Botha] For a long time the government has been busy with the policy of encouraging people to move there and has introduced incentive measures for farmers. The government has made deci-

sions that even if certain projects were not economically viable it would look to the northern Transvaal on a priority basis as far as infrastructure was concerned. The government has looked at the danger for a very long time.

[Le Roux] Can farmers in the northern border where the landmine incident took place have the assurance that the government will review the matter?

[Botha] Obviously, this is a very serious matter for our government and our actions must reflect this. [end recording]

Pik Botha Comments

MB271751 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1700 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] There has been two more landmine explosions in the northern Transvaal and a warning to Zimbabwe that terrorist incursions from that country must be stopped. A police vehicle detonated a landmine this afternoon bringing to four the number of vehicles damaged by landmines in the Soutpansberg (?military) area over the past 2 days. No one was injured in the latest blast and a vehicle was only slightly damaged.

At noon today four Defense Force members, two of them black, were injured when their troop carrier detonated a landmine in the same area. The incident occurred on the farm Nuwelus in the far northern Transvaal, barely 10 km from where two civilian vehicles detonated landmines yesterday. The military vehicles were sweeping the area for more landmines at the time. Yesterday's twin blast occurred on the farm Weipe about 60 km west of Messina. The first explosion injured the driver of a heavy truck, the second wrecked a bakkie [pick-up truck] but left the driver, Mr Gerrie de Villiers, unhurt. Apart from today's detonations two more landmines were found in the area and the Defense Force believes the same group presumed to be ANC terrorists were responsible.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha told Andre le Roux what steps would be taken if there were any further terrorist incursions from Zimbabwe:

[Begin Botha recording] I was in touch with our representative in Harare yesterday on the incidents that occurred the day before. I drew the facts to their attention and requested them to take steps to ensure that this be stopped. Our representative reported to me today that the Zimbabwe Government reaffirmed its policy that they would not allow their territory to be used for the planning or implementation of violence against South Africa. I had scarcely spoken to our representative when General Malan informed me that there was another incident, and this time a military vehicle which detonated a landmine with four of our soldiers on it, one seriously injured. I immediately phoned our representative again and asked him now to tell them that, look while we welcome their attitude that they would not allow their territory to be used for violence against South Africa, the time has come for them to take urgent steps to prevent this kind of thing. If not, and this is no threat, it is unavoidable, inevitable, we will then be forced to follow the tracks. [end recording]

5th Explosion

MB280540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Defense Headquarters in Pretoria has announced that a black tractor driver is in a serious condition in the hospital at Messina after the fifth landmine explosion in the Soutpansberg military area late yesterday afternoon. The incident occurred at about 5 o'clock in the (Wyfie) area on the farm of Mr (Weinard) Erasmus. It is the same area where the other four landmine explosions occurred in the past two days.

More Mines Found

MB281024 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT
28 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Nov 28 SAPA — Security forces today cordoned off parts of the Soutpansberg military area after a fifth landmine blast and the discovery of a third undetonated land mine. A tractor driver sustained serious injuries in the latest blast.

Border farmers and their families have been confined to their homes and have been ordered not to travel. Eight South Africans have been injured by landmines in the Northern Transvaal over the past three days. Another undetonated landmine was found in the area today. It was the third to be defused by security forces since Tuesday. The latest blast took place at about 5 pm yesterday on the farm of Mr Wynand Erasmus. Today security forces are continuing to sweep the area for further mines planted on roads.

The explosions in the Weipe area, west of Messina, have triggered widespread fear among farmers about their safety. Speculation is rife about the nature and extent of recent terrorist incursions.

SADF Blames ANC

MB280628 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT
28 Nov 85

[Excerpts] There has been a fifth landmine blast in the far Northern Transvaal. Defense Headquarters in Pretoria has announced that the driver of a civilian tractor has been admitted to hospital in Messina after the tractor detonated a landmine in the Soutpansberg military area yesterday afternoon.

The SADF believes the mines were planted by a three-member ANC unit who escaped back across the Zimbabwean border.

ANC Denial

MB280718 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT
28 Nov 85

[Text] The ANC has denied using Zimbabwe as a launching pad for guerilla attacks inside South Africa. The organization's response follows Foreign Minister Pik Botha's warning yesterday that there will be hot pursuit raids into Zimbabwe unless attacks

by ANC guerillas from across the Limpopo stop. Howard Barrell reports:

ANC official spokesman Tom Sebina says the ANC has no bases in Zimbabwe and that no ANC people are using Zimbabwe as the launching pad for guerilla attacks into South Africa. At this stage, the ANC has not confirmed or denied planting landmines in the Messina area.

Responding to the South African Government allegation that landmine attacks in the Messina area had been mounted by the ANC, Sebina added that it was customary for the South African Government to blame neighboring countries for what was happening inside South Africa.

Zimbabwe has not yet responded to Botha's warning about hot-pursuit raids. But all Frontline State foreign ministers are due to meet in Harare today and tomorrow and a response could come at this meeting from Zimbabwe's foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende.

ANC Claims Responsibility

MB291424 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The ANC has claimed responsibility for landmine explosions in the northern Transvaal and a rocket attack on SASOL [South African Coal, Gas and Oil Corporation] II and SASOL III.

In a statement issued in Lusaka, the ANC denied a statement from South Africa that members of the organization, who had planted the landmines, had entered South Africa from Zimbabwe or any other independent African country.

Over a period of 30 hours, beginning on Tuesday, landmines planted on lonely roads in the northern Transvaal killed one man and injured seven others, and rockets were fired yesterday at the SASOL II and SASOL III plants near Secunda but caused little damage.

Commentary Discusses Warning

MB281303 Johannesburg International Service in English
1100 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Zimbabwe and the ANC"]

[Text] South Africa has for the first time publicly warned Zimbabwe to ensure that its territory is not used for the launching of terrorist action in South Africa. The warning followed two landmine explosions in the far northern Transvaal just south of the Limpopo River which forms the border between the two countries. It was the first time that landmines had exploded on a public road in South Africa. They were Czechoslovakian PT-M1 VA3 landmines which were used for the first time in 1974 during the Rhodesian bush war.

In one of the incidents, a farmer miraculously escaped injury when his vehicle detonated the mine. The driver of a heavy truck

was not so fortunate when his vehicle set off the second mine. He lost a foot in the explosion and is in serious condition in hospital. Two more landmines were found and rendered harmless in a Defense Force operation which followed the explosion. Security forces were told by the black local population that three unnamed blacks believed to be ANC terrorists had crossed the Limpopo River from Zimbabwe earlier this week and their tracks indicated that they had returned there.

This might well be an isolated incident of ANC actions in South Africa. One can only hope so, because if it proves to be the beginning of ANC attacks from Zimbabwe, the implications will be extremely serious because of the realities of southern Africa.

Cross-border operations by the SADF in the past had demonstrated that South Africa will not shirk from its responsibility of protecting its citizens. Its past actions have led to the signing of security agreements amounting to nonaggression pacts between South Africa and some of its neighbors. As a result, the ANC was virtually chased out of Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho. In the interest of the security of all in southern Africa, it is to be hoped that Zimbabwe is not now toying with the idea of providing a base from which the ANC can launch its terrorist acts against South Africa.

Further Commentary

*MB290708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Nov 85*

[Text] The objective with the series of landmine explosions along the border with Zimbabwe, is apparent — the ANC or PAC — and there is little doubt that it is the work of one of these two terrorist organisations — does not only want to disrupt the climate for internal negotiations, but also South Africa's relations with its neighbors.

Zimbabwe insists that it does not provide a springboard for terrorist action against South Africa, and in practice maintains relatively normal relations with the republic as far as trade, transport and other areas are concerned. It would suit the ANC very well at this stage to force South Africa into a confrontation with its northern neighbor, by provoking retaliatory action in response to the planting of landmines in the Soutpansberg region.

In addition, Zimbabwe is the chairman of the so called Non-aligned Movement and any over hasty retaliatory action from South Africa would be roundly condemned from this quarter. This in itself would not stop South Africa from taking the necessary steps to protect its borders and peoples.

But this should preferably be achieved in a manner that would not elicit criticism which could otherwise have been avoided. Hence the South African Government's request that Zimbabwe itself ensures that its territory is not being used for terrorist action against its neighbor. The ANC has admitted that security agreements between South Africa and some of its neighbors — which has made it virtually impossible for it to operate from Mozambique, Swaziland, and Lesotho — have seriously hampered its activities.

The security forces well-planned obliteration of an ANC base in Gaborone has also ensured that Botswana can no longer be used with impunity as a springboard for terrorist action.

It is therefore understandable that the ANC should attempt to establish a new infiltration route through Zimbabwe. Time will tell whether Mr Mugabe's government will act against this.

The landmine incidents have shown again that mindless acts of terror often most seriously affect those whose cause they are supposed to advance. A white farmer was left almost unscathed, but a black lorry driver was maimed. That this has not gone unnoticed is reflected in the fact that it was black farm workers who informed the security forces that those responsible had crossed the Limpopo, and that their tracks again led back to Zimbabwe.

The Government of Zimbabwe ought to be more aware than South Africa of the inter-dependence of the states of southern Africa, and of the extent to which it relies on South Africa's markets, harbors, and transport network. It ought also to realize that mutual trust, cooperation, and respect for one another's territorial integrity is the key to political stability and economic prosperity in the whole sub-continent.

If any country should allow terrorists to operate from its territory against a neighboring state, this would inevitably be undermined to the detriment of all. It is therefore in Zimbabwe's own interests to ensure that this does not happen. The onus rests squarely on Mr Mugabe's government to render a hot-pursuit operation by South Africa unnecessary.

Pik Botha Rejects UN Report on Angola Raid

*MB280612 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] Mr Pik Botha says Angola and the United Nations are attempting to pass the blame onto South Africa for the calamitous situation in Angola. He was reacting to a report by a special UN Security Council commission in which supporters expressed for [as heard] international assistance to Angola to compensate for losses caused during two SADF follow-up operations in which SWAPO bases in Angola were attacked.

Mr Botha said he rejected the report because of its one-sidedness and its misrepresentation of facts. He said that in bringing out the report, the United Nations commission had attempted to lend credence to the propaganda campaign by Angola's MPLA government against South Africa. Mr Botha said the fact of the matter was that the situation in Angola was the result of the civil war between the MPLA and UNITA. He said that instead of holding free and fair elections to enable the people of Angola to decide for themselves their future, the Angolan Government had brought in 35,000 Cubans and thousands of Soviet surrogates to protect members of the MPLA.

The United Nations commission which comprised representatives of Egypt, Australia, and Peru found that damage exceeding 90 million rands had been caused by the SADF in Angola.

In his statement, Mr Botha has said it was regrettable that the Security Council had ignored a South African proposal to send a fact-finding mission to the area. Such a mission would have established who was fighting whom, who was directing the operations, what arms were being used, and what the people of Angola wanted for their country. It was also regrettable, he said, that the United Nations commission had not reported on the true state of affairs in Angola.

SADF Denies Angolan Claims on Shooting Down Plane

*MB281918 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] A spokesman for the Defense Force has categorically denied an Angolan claim that South African aircraft intercepted and shot down an Angolan civilian cargo aircraft this week killing all 22 people on board.

Commenting on the claim in Pretoria, the spokesman said it was an example of sick propaganda. The official Angolan news agency had quoted a Defense Ministry spokesman in Luanda as saying that the Soviet-built Antonov aircraft was attacked over the southern Province of Cuando-Cubango on Monday. According to the Angolan official, the aircraft had been attacked by South African aircraft at an altitude of 6,000 meters. He added that an investigation of the wreckage had proved that the plane was shot down by South African aircraft.

Earlier a UNITA spokesman said in Lisbon that UNITA forces had shot down an Angolan Government Antonov-12 at the same location on Sunday, killing 21 people on board including 10 Soviet officials. He said the aircraft had been hit by anti-aircraft fire.

Nel Reacts to Naude Statement on Violence

*MB271831 Johannesburg SABA in English 1827 GMT
27 Nov 85*

[Text] Bloemfontein, Nov 27, SABA — The Christian church in South Africa should take a stand and state clearly to the world it was not prepared to turn itself into a tool of ruthless revolutionary minorities, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said tonight.

Making the call during a speech at the University of the Orange Free State, he said these "ruthless minorities" wished to seize power, through killing and violence, to the detriment of the whole population.

"In my view the church ought also to state clearly that, on the basis of its Christian principles, it is opposed to violence of whatever nature," he said.

Mr Nel also referred to reports on the secretary general of the SA Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude's recent overseas trip and his appearance at the synod of the British Council of Churches in London.

If he had been correctly reported, as saying it was the churches' Christian duty to review their traditional standpoint on violence, his call could only have one implication, "and that is that the church of Christ must now condone violence."

"Seen against the background of what is happening in South Africa, Dr Naude's call infers that, should the church review and modify its standpoint, it would therefore approve of the senseless murders of innocent people, the mutilation of human lives and corpses, the indiscriminate destruction of private property, and the resulting damage, misery and pain," he said.

Mr Nel said it was clear to him Dr Naude's statement was in essence not only a call for further violence but, in fact, an attempt to involve the church in violence.

"We are experiencing an onslaught on the church."

"I wish to call on the Christian church in South Africa to take a stand and to clearly state to the world it is not prepared to turn itself into a tool of ruthless revolutionary minorities who, through killing and violence, wish to seize power, to the detriment of our whole population," Mr Nel said.

3 Killed in Rocket Attack on SASOL Installations

*MB281252 Johannesburg SABA in English 1251 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 28, SABA — General P.J. Coetzee, the commissioner of the South African police, said this afternoon that shortly after an unsuccessful rocket attack on the SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, And Oil Corporation] 2 and 3 installations at Secunda early this morning, three suspected insurgents were killed during a violent shootout with security forces.

In a statement issued to SABA by the police public relations division in Pretoria today, Gen Coetzee said that a number of arms of Russian origin were seized.

"It has already been established that one of the deceased was involved in a previous attack on the same SASOL installations during 1980."

"The rocket attack occurred at 0100, when a number of 122mm rockets were fired at the installation. It appears that between four and six explosions occurred, although no damage was caused, since the targets were not hit."

Gen Coetzee said shortly after the rocket attack a member of the security branch at Piet Retief, after a crack tracking down exercise, traced a bakkie [pick-up truck] with three black occupants. He forced the vehicle off the road, whereupon the occupants fired at him. The policeman returned the fire and the blacks fled into a dense plantation. The assistance of Defence Force units in the vicinity was called in and the three men were traced close to the Swaziland border. A violent shootout ensued and the three suspected guerrillas were killed. No security force members were injured. A police spokesman said later no further statements would be made today on the attack.

Further on Attack

*MB281857 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 28, SAPA — Security forces shot dead three suspected insurgents after a failed multiple rocket attack on the SASOL [South African Coal, Gas and Oil Corporation] 2 and 3 complexes at Secunda today, the commissioner of police, Gen Johan Coetzee, said. A number of weapons of Soviet origin were confiscated after the incident, which occurred at about 1 am.

Gen Coetzee said in a statement that one of the men shot dead had been involved in a previous attack on the Secunda complex, in 1980.

The attackers used 122mm rocket launchers in this morning's attack, and between four and six explosions were heard, he said.

A security policeman stationed at Piet Retief chased the fleeing attackers and, while under fire, forced their van off the road near the Swaziland border. According to a farm worker who witnessed the incident, the suspected terrorists jumped out of the van and fled into a bluegum plantation.

The security policeman then called in the SADF. At first light, the suspected terrorists were confronted on an open piece of ground about 800m from the Swazi border and shot dead in an exchange of fire. No security force members were injured and no damage was caused to the complex. A SASOL spokesman declined to comment on the incident.

Damage estimated at R1.5 million was caused to the SASOL and NATREF installations at Secunda in the June 1980 attack, in which limpet mines were used. Another attack was made on the Secunda complex in July 1983, but no damage was caused.

UDF Candlelight Vigils Erupt Into Violence

*MB280759 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Text] Overnight candlelight vigils in the Cape Peninsula have erupted in violence. As Rafik Rohan reports, cars, barricades and a hotel have been set alight.

The candle-light vigil called by the United Democratic Front was observed in most of the Cape Flats areas and spread to the Bokaap in central Cape Town, and to the sprawling Mitchells Plain township and affected hundreds of thousands of people.

In Athlone about 500 people surrounded a building housing a bottle store and discotheque. Crates of alcohol from the bottle store were smashed in the street and the building was set on fire. A number of burning barricades were set up in the street as a pall of smoke hung over the area. A procession of about 3,000 students and residents marched down the Athlone streets of Belgravia Road and (Fossil) Road and the two roads were renamed by the marchers Freedom Road and Jihad Road respectively. These two streets were the focal points during the height of the unrest.

Police Report Unrest Incidents, Arrests, Arson**27 Nov Evening Report**

*MB271715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT
27 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 27, SAPA — Following is the 7 pm SAP "unrest report":

The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8 am today:

A black woman was killed in Soweto last night when a municipal policeman was forced to fire shots after a group of blacks travelling in another vehicle forced him off the road. Police are investigating.

In Hudi near Vryburg, a police guard in one incident fired birdshot when a group of about 30 blacks attacked and stoned the houses of the councillors. No arrests or injuries were reported.

In a second incident, a policeman was attacked by a axe-wielding black youth. The policeman fired a shotgun round at the attacker, wounding and arresting him. In the same area, a black girl reported was seriously injured this morning after unknown persons poured petrol over her and another black man, died of her wounds this afternoon.

28 Nov Morning Report

*MB280639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0620 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 28, SAPA — Following is overnight unrest situation report issued to SAPA by the Police Public Relations Division.

The following incidents of unrest, most of them in the Cape Province, were reported overnight:

At Mitchells Plain, a private vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire, wounding two men, one fatally. In Mannenberg, mobs placed barricades in roads. Police dispersed these mobs with shotgun fire, wounding and arresting a coloured man. In Athlone, a hotel was extensively damaged by arsonists. A coloured man was seriously injured by this mob. At Swide, in the Eastern Province, a shot was fired at SAP members who were guarding a private home. One of the members was injured and admitted to hospital. At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, an SAP vehicle was stoned. Police dispersed their attackers with shotgun fire, wounding and arresting a black man. In Duncan Village, near East London, a black man was arrested after he and 7 others stopped a cyclist and destroyed the bicycle by setting fire to it.

28 Nov Evening Report

*MB281739 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1739 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 28, SAPA — The SAP public relations division 7 pm unrest report:

The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8 am this morning:

In Soweto this morning a mob of arsonists set fire to a private vehicle in the area causing extensive damages. In the same area, this afternoon, a mob of arsonists set fire to a private delivery vehicle, again causing extensive damages. A mob of stone-throwing youths stoned several busses in Soweto this afternoon causing extensive damage.

In Old Crossroads, this afternoon a mob of stone-throwing youths stoned a delivery vehicle in the area, causing extensive damage. Two black youths were arrested after this incident.

In KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape, this afternoon police discovered Ashgongotsi School alight and extensively damaged. Two black youths were arrested in this incident. In the same area police discovered another school, Ntleneza School, alight and also extensively damaged.

29 Nov Morning Report

*MB290633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0626 GMT
29 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 29, SAPA — Following is the overnight unrest report issued to SAPA by the police public relations division in PTA [Pretoria].

To date there are 1,229 persons in detention in terms of the emergency regulations.

Incidents of stone throwing, arson and petrol bombing occurred overnight in areas of the Western Cape, Eastern Province, Soweto on the WWR [Witwatersrand], the West Rand, the Boland, the Northern Orange Free State and in Port Natal.

In Khayalitsha in the Western Province, a black male was arrested following a petrol bomb attack on a private motor vehicle. Extensive damage was caused in the ensuing blaze. In KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage, a black male sustained slight burns when the house he was in was set alight by a mob of blacks.

In Tumahole near Parys, a black male was arrested by police following the stoning of a private home by a mob of blacks. In Bonteheuwel in the Western Province, police arrested five coloured males following an incident in which a private motor vehicle was petrol bombed and set alight. In Chesterville near Durban, police arrested two black males allegedly in possession of petrol bombs.

Clash in Bophuthatswana

*MB281118 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 28, SAPA — At least three people are feared dead in an explosion which followed a clash between police and armed men in Tlhabane township near Rustenburg in Bophuthatswana early today. It is believed that other people, including policemen, were injured in the incident. The clash

occurred at about 2.30 am and lasted for nearly two hours, according to eye-witnesses.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria today confirmed that "something happened" but would not give details.

A woman eye-witness telephoned reporters and said: "There were about 60 shots fired during the exchange of fire between the police and the people inside the house. A few minutes after the shooting had started, there were two explosions and one house was completely destroyed."

Another witness said he saw three bodies lying near the wrecked house and some policemen were injured. He said the police had surrounded one house and an exchange of fire resulted.

The witness said it was believed the people inside the house were youths from Mamelodi who were preparing to disrupt a music festival scheduled for the Ramosa Riekert Stadium on Saturday and Sunday.

Police Confirm Clash

*MB281435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT
28 Nov 85*

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 28, SAPA — Four people were killed and two injured in a fierce gunbattle with Bophuthatswana police early this morning at Tlhabane township near Rustenburg.

Confirming the shootout, Colonel David George, liaison officer for the Bophuthatswana police, said a quantity of arms and ammunition had been seized after the gunbattle with the "group of armed criminals" and that police had suffered no casualties. He could not confirm earlier reports of two explosions during the battle, one of which was said to have destroyed a house.

Col George said the two injured people had been taken to hospital for treatment but he had no further details on their condition.

According to eye-witness reports the clash occurred about 2.30 am and lasted for nearly two hours. One eye-witness said the police had surrounded one house and that an exchange of fire had started. A woman eye-witness who telephoned reporters said about 60 shots were fired during the exchange of fire between the police and people inside the house. A few minutes after the shooting had started, there were two explosions and the house was completely destroyed, she said.

Another witness said he saw three bodies lying near the wrecked house. The witness said it was believed the people inside the house were youths from Mamelodi township near Pretoria who were preparing to disrupt a music festival scheduled for the Ramosa Riekert Stadium on Saturday and Sunday.

Col George declined to comment on the eye-witness reports, saying only that a police investigation was in progress.

Grenade Attack Reported

MB281747 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT
28 Nov 85

[Text] There has been yet another grenade attack in Cape Town in which a youth has been injured. It is the latest in a series of such attacks. Police in Cape Town have come under fire for what Moslem leader see as desecration of their place of worship. Beattie Hofmeyer reports.

Police entered the (?Wynburg mosque) this morning after refusing to take off their shoes. Moslem leader Nazeem Mohamed said this was a violation of the sanctity of the mosque and showed a lack of respect for other religions. Last night police surrounded the mosque during a candlelight vigil and detained a prominent Cape Town businessman. Meanwhile a youth was shot by police at the Crossroads squatter camp this morning.

In another incident, a 17-year-old boy was wounded when a grenade exploded at the Klipfontein mission station near Crossroads. More than 20 grenade attacks have taken place in Cape Town (?during) this year.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

28 Nov Press Review

MB280910 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Mamelodi Unrest

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 26 November carries a news analysis by Paul Bell, who says that "Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange is unlikely to respond to demands that a judicial inquiry be held into the killing of 13 people in Mamelodi last Thursday." The call for the inquiry was made by Progressive Federal Party PFP, MP Peter Soal, who claimed that "police lost control of themselves" during a march by Mamelodi residents to present their grievances to the township's mayor. The grievances included demands that white policemen and soldiers be withdrawn, that rents be lowered, and that funerals be unbanned. Soal says that Minister le Grange and an inquiry should answer the following questions: "Why police, who had at least 36 hours warning of the march, did not draw the proper riot control equipment and were armed instead with live ammunition; how police could have expected a crowd of 50,000 to hear the order to disperse when the mayor could not be heard above the din; and whether, as has been alleged, teargas was fired from helicopters."

Another article in the same issue says that Cape Town City Councillor Jan van Eck, a member of the PFP unrest monitoring committee, "accused police of 'alienating the whole community' by their actions in the townships." Van Eck said that security forces used "incredibly obscene" language against students, teachers, and parents at Cathkin Senior Secondary School. The divisional commander of the Western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, said in response to Van Eck's allegations: "It has been

brought to my attention that Mr van Eck has during the past few weeks been crisscrossing black and coloured residential areas in search of possible complaints against police. If this is the case then he is surely disappointed that this allegation is all he could find for his troubles." The same article goes on to report that a 25-year-old Guguletu resident "has claimed riot policemen beat him and kicked him after robbing him of money as he returned from a cafe in the township on Thursday." The man says that he and his father went to the police station to report the incident "where they had to wait two hours before being told police were 'too busy' and to return in the morning."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 27 November carries a report by Paul Bell on the police version of the unrest in Mamelodi. According to Bell, the police claim "that most of the 13 people killed were shot by police defending the homes of their black colleagues and town councillors after the crowd at the mayor's office was dispersed." The police version also says that "only gas was used to disperse the crowd of 50,000 which had converged on the council offices." The deaths "occurred over a period of several hours throughout a wide area of Mamelodi, and only two bodies were found at the scene of the deaths while the others were found at mortuaries and hospitals." In the report, the police acknowledged "that the crowd was peaceful but that it had been joined and surrounded by elements bent on violence, who threw petrol bombs, stones and bricks." Bell reports that PFP MP Peter Soal disputed the police claim that "no shots were fired outside the council offices."

Naude Statements

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 27 November discusses recent statements by Beyers Naude, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, in its editorial. Noting that Dr Naude has frequently called for civil disobedience and economic sanctions, the editorial asks: "We wonder whether Dr Naude, in truth, is not trying to become the 'White Bishop Tutu,' a controversial theologian who slams the country at every turn and is too emotionally involved to give a calm judgment of events in South Africa or to preach reconciliation. We hope, indeed, that Dr Naude is not seeking a confrontation with the authorities over civil disobedience, disinvestment and/or sanctions or any issue that might land him in trouble." The editorial concludes by referring to the 7-year ban formerly imposed on Naude and says: "After his seven years of silence, it would be a terrible shame if any action were taken against him. The problem really is that some political priests and church leaders do seek martyrdom."

Le Grange Meeting

The same issue carries a report by Erik Larsen on a meeting between the minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, and representatives of the Association of Law Societies and the Cape Bar Council. Le Grange reportedly told the lawyers that "he would 'neither condone nor permit any wrongful act by any member of the police' in unrest situations." In a statement released after the meeting, the two legal groups said that Le Grange also told them that additional courts are being provided so that "the large number of prosecutions arising out of the unrest are brought to trial without undue delay." Le Grange

also said that "cases involving loss of life would be dealt with in the normal manner prescribed by law and that, in those cases in which prosecutions are not instituted, inquests will be held in normal course." The group's representatives said that they emphasized the need for police restraint and that this was "accepted by Mr le Grange."

Education Minister's Speech

The same issue reports on a speech by the minister of education and development aid, Gerrit Viljoen, in which he told a group of South African industrialists that they "would have to look to an ever greater extent to black labour to satisfy their requirements." Viljoen said that the country "was on the verge of tremendous and dynamic development in education," and he stressed that "the underlying aim of the state was to create equal opportunities for the people," the article adds.

Transvaal Congress

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 26 November says in an editorial that "it would have been so much easier to solve the country's troublesome political problem, the accommodation of blacks in a constitutional dispensation, if there was more clarity among whites on this issue." But because the political future of black remains traditionally the most important question at issue in white politics, many divergent and sometimes ill-considered proposals are being made by white groups and parties. The latest example of this comes from the Transvaal Congress of the New Republic Party which proposes two black cabinet ministers in addition to a fourth chamber to represent urban blacks. Concluding, it says "white politicians can contribute meaningfully by encouraging black leaders to react to the government's offer to negotiate a basic plan for a totally new dispensation."

Power Sharing Poll

Pretoria *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 26 November says in an editorial that "a measure of fatalism can be read into the report of an opinion poll that the majority of white South Africans regard power sharing as inevitable." This is not the whole picture. A total of 37 percent of whites, the largest group, feel that the pace of reform is too slow. "It is informative to note that while 80 percent of Afrikaners believe that we are moving away from apartheid, the majority of English speakers are not convinced of this." This can be based on an ingrained distrust of the Afrikaner or ascribed to the influence of the Progressive Federal Party and the English press. This indicates a great communications gap which has existed since union. Concluding, it says "if 41 percent of the Conservatives and 44 percent of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP — Reformed National Party] are sure that power sharing is inevitable, why then the impression of general uncertainty within the National Party? Should not its leadership take a look at itself once more and ask itself if it is really still ahead?"

ANC-Mabuza Meeting

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 27 November says in an article that "Mr Enos Mabuza of Kangwane is going ahead with

his decision to meet the ANC in spite of the government's declared opposition to contact between South Africans and the banned organization." According to reports from London, the meeting will take place in Lusaka. The planned ANC-Mabuza meeting can be interpreted as an effort by the ANC to embarrass the South African Government.

U.S. Support

In the "Political *BEELD*" column, Piet Muller writes that "One does not quite know who causes South Africa more embarrassment, its friends or its enemies." He notes the increasing use of the South African political situation by individual Americans to further their own political objectives in the United States. He observes: "Now, that the liberal rage against South Africa in the United States has reached fever pitch, there is also a miscellany of 'Conservatives,' creeping in the woodpile, who intend to use South Africa as a launching pad for their legal crusades." He cites the visits of Senator Edward Kennedy and Reverend Jerry Falwell earlier this year. Both gentlemen made tremendous political mileage from their trips here. However, "their understanding of the situation here was off-course." "Now we have a group of American Conservatives who want South Africa to abrogate the Nkomati Accord and openly give support to Renamo, for its anticommunist stance," he continues. "Our American friends are not looking at the situation correctly. Many implications are involved." Muller then notes that South Africa better heed her own counsel, before her international reputation is "shred to tatters" in Africa and elsewhere.

Vigilantism

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 27 November carries a report by Joanne Collinge which says: "A young activist in the Vryburg township of Huhudi died on Monday after he was hunted down and beaten by vigilantes and then shot dead at point-blank range." The report says that three other residents are in the hospital and several others recovering from minor injuries. It says "two community councillors are implicated in the vigilance violence, according to numerous statements made to lawyers yesterday by victims and witnesses." The report cites community leaders as saying that "Huhudi was fast sinking into lawlessness and they feared they would not be able to control youths who wanted to retaliate." A young woman worker told lawyers that "she had been attacked while leaving a meeting on Sunday evening. She said she had been taken to a community councillor's home where she was beaten and trampled as she lay on the ground. She was then rolled in a blanket and dumped in the veld."

Healthcare Injustice

Another report deals with a statement made at the University of Witwatersrand by the dean of the medical faculty at the University of Natal, Professor Kallichuran, who said: "The ridiculous fragmentation of hospital services planned under the new dispensation is unforgivable at this stage of our development." Prof Kallichuran said: "It is a fact that entrance to many of the well-equipped teaching hospitals are denied to undergraduate students who are not white." The report cites Prof Kallichuran

as saying that "the inequality of health care in South Africa was one of the most strike examples of injustice in this country."

Trade Unions

Chris More reports in the same edition that "the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) and the Azanian Council of Trade Unions (Azactu) yesterday announced a seven-point program aimed at consolidating ties between worker and community organizations. The seven points are: establishing trade union regional solidarity committees, calling for a national strike if the state of emergency is not lifted by December 31, a worker manifesto, creating solidarity alliances in the community, controlling service organizations through participation on management committees, and establishing National May Day committees."

Commonwealth Visit

In an editorial in the same issue, *THE STAR* says: "Pretoria can hardly be expected to lay out its best welcome mat for the seven 'wise men' charged by the Commonwealth summit with hastening change in South Africa. No country enjoys being told how to order its internal affairs." The editorial adds: "The panel of wise or 'eminent' persons sounds like a bestiary of Pretoria's least favorite interfering critics." The editorial then says the mission of the Commonwealth team "is to promote dialogue between warring interests in South Africa" and "Pretoria for its part should bear in mind that the Commonwealth sees this bid as a conciliatory gesture."

PFP Member on Reform

In a report on a speech made by PFP MP Harry Schwarz in Johannesburg, *THE STAR* cites him as saying that "piecemeal reform such as we have had up till now will not change the picture in or outside South Africa." Schwarz said "The government's economic policies leading to unemployment have played right into the hands of those wanting disorder, and the effect outside pressure has had on unrest — and vice versa — went beyond the level anyone expected." He adds: "Nobody dreamt the unrest would last as long as it has — nobody thought the reforms as announced would have so little impact both in an outside the country because the real issues are the exercise of power and the redistribution of wealth."

29 Nov Press Review

MB290537 [Editorial Report] **Landmine Incidents** — Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 November says in an editorial that "the latest acts of terrorism in South Africa, the laying of landmines on public roads, is cause for concern." It appears to be a new dimension in the onslaught against South Africa. So far Zimbabwe has not been a springboard for such acts of terror, and there are three possibilities concerning its position in this incident, it notes. "The Zimbabwean Government could have known about it and encouraged it, it could have known about it and turned a blind eye, or it could have been unaware of the whole matter." If it was one of the first two possibilities, then it is very serious, it observes, and the existing but somewhat uneasy

neighborliness between South Africa and Zimbabwe will become a thing of the past. It notes that "if the Zimbabwean Government knew nothing of the incident beforehand, this does not exonerate it from its responsibilities." Zimbabwe should take into account Foreign Minister Pik Botha's warning that it should not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks against South Africa. Concluding, it says: "If Zimbabwe does not do this it is heading for a clash with South Africa, something neither Zimbabwe nor South Africa can afford."

Racial Tension

In another editorial in the same issue *BEELD* says "racial hatred is not yet dead." This was demonstrated by the fact that a black couple living in a white residential area in the American city of Philadelphia was asked to leave. There has also been an increase in racial tensions in England. It notes that there will be those who will say that racial hatred is "natural." There is little consolation for such people. The striking feature is exactly how much horror and indignation racial incidents elicit worldwide. If more or less "spontaneous" explosions of this nature elicit such resentment, one can understand why the world has no patience for countries that legalize racial differences in their public policy. For the rest of the world, apartheid is blatant racism which has become government policy. Concluding, it says: "During the past year South Africa has progressed much with its constitutional reform. A final solution will only be reached when the last vestiges of racial inequality have been removed. This is the precondition for a peaceful solution."

Leandra Unrest

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 27 November reports that the chief commissioner for the Highveld Development Board has announced that "squatters whose threatened eviction resulted in the death of four Leandra residents" will not be forced to move. At an "emotionally charged" meeting with Leandra residents, the commissioner said the board would rule on the requested dismissals of two officials who are accused of being behind the eviction orders, and also said the board would pass the residents' demand that councillors resign to the central government. Unrest flared in Leandra "after residents stayed away from work in protest against the eviction notices served on people living in 116 shacks" along the national road, the article says.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 28 November reports that the house of the mayor of Parys township of Tumahole has been burned by a group of high school pupils apparently enraged by the detention of a teacher and a community leader. "More than 50 young people reportedly attacked the home of Mayor Mr Andrew Phule on Monday. Police said only that house had been burnt," the article says.

Warning to Zimbabwe

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* warns that before any military action in Zimbabwe is contemplated, "South Africans would do well to understand that no security system is foolproof and that a country like Zimbabwe may not have the means to prevent organisations similar to the African National Congress from bringing explosives into the country, from travel-

ling with those explosives, from crossing the border into South Africa and from returning to Zimbabwe." After all, the South African security machine cannot prevent infiltration into South Africa, it says, "And if the South African security forces, with all their resources, cannot seal off their side of the border, how can a country like Zimbabwe?"

Mamelodi Unrest

Andrew Beattie and Jo-Anne Collinge report in the same edition that "witnesses to the incidents last week in which demonstrators in the Pretoria township of Mamelodi were shot claim that police encouraged residents to join the march, saying that the township's mayor would address them." One woman told the reporters: "The police led the march. On the way the youths joined us (the women) because they thought, well, this was allowed by the police. Police called people to join and everyone thought this was a peaceful march." One man said: "The police showed a sense of peacefulness which contributed to our feeling safe. When they shot at us we could not understand it." "It was clear, witnesses said, that the police hoped to marshal the crowd which had gathered outside the council buildings into the stadium for the mayor's speech. But the demonstrators refused," the article says.

Buthelezi Called Upon

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 28 November reports that "A delegation of top building and engineering executives yesterday sought Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's aid in demanding the immediate scrapping of apartheid and 'definite' Government commitment to fundamental reform." The delegation, from the SA Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors and the Master Builders' Association, also "expressed commitment to the establishment of a KwaZulu-Natal regional political power-sharing structure and called for the immediate representation of Black leaders at central government level," the article says.

ZAMBIA

Further on U.S.-Angolan Talks Held in Lusaka

Kaunda Welcomes Delegation

MB271210 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] President Kaunda has said Zambia is willing to play host to the resumed talks between the United States and Angola because he believes both sides were serious in their search for a lasting solution to the situation in Angola and the region as a whole. Dr Kaunda was speaking at the start of another function at State House this morning when a five-man Angolan delegation led by Home Affairs Minister Alexandre Rodrigues Kito, which is in the country for talks with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, called on him. He assured the delegation that by choosing Zambia as the venue for their meeting they had demonstrated their confidence in the country. Dr Kaunda expressed the hope that the talks between the Angolan and American delegations this morning be realistic

with constructive results because whatever comes out of the talks it will have an effect on Zambia and the region as a whole.

In reply, Mr Rodrigues said Angola had chosen Zambia as the venue for the talks because of the high regard they have for President Kaunda as a statesman and leader of the Frontline States.

'Breakthrough' Reported

MB281839 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Angola and the United States have agreed after 20 days of official talks in Lusaka that there has been a breakthrough in the continued search for a peaceful solution to the Namibian independence issue. A written text was read to His Excellency President Kaunda by American Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker who led the U.S. delegation. This was at a luncheon hosted for the two sides in Lusaka by President Kaunda today. The text said the meeting between the Angolan and the American officials had been useful because they had paved the way for further negotiations in search of peace. Angolan delegation leader Home Affairs Minister Manuel Rodrigues said the two countries would meet again soon for another round of talks in the Angolan capital of Luanda.

Zambian, Zairian Border Forces Exchange Fire

MB290628 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Zambian security forces manning the Zambia-Zaire border yesterday exchanged fire with their Zairian counterparts at Kasumbalesa border post in Chililabombwe, but no casualties have been reported. Chililabombwe District Governor Denny Kapandula has assured the nation that the situation has returned to normal, saying all the immigration, customs officers and farmers from the border area, who vacated their areas during the exchange of fire, were returning to their houses. He said nobody has been injured or killed during the exchange of fire. He did not, however, disclose the cause of the fighting.

ZIMBABWE

South African Threat to 'Invade' Country Cited

MB280634 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] The Pretoria regime has threatened to invade Zimbabwe. Racist South Africa claims that the raid will be in pursuit of South African freedom fighters. The threat to invade Zimbabwe follows a number of incidents which have occurred inside South Africa. The latest of which involved four South African soldiers, who were injured when the vehicle in which they were traveling detonated a landmine. The Botha administration is blaming the incident on Zimbabwe, despite the fact that it occurred inside South Africa. The invasion threat has also been made, despite Zimbabwe's clear stand that it will not allow South African freedom fighters to have bases in Zimbabwe. The prime minister,

Comrade Robert Mugabe, has repeatedly said that his government will not allow Zimbabwe to be used as a base by South African liberation movements. Comrade Mugabe has said Zimbabwe will contribute towards the destruction of apartheid by giving diplomatic and moral support. He said Zimbabwe's material contribution will be channeled through the liberation committee of the OAU.

Pretoria has raided Botswana, Angola, and Mozambique under the pretext of carrying out hot pursuits against South African freedom fighters.

Officials Discuss RSA Warning

*MB281147 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] It is reported from Harare that senior Zimbabwean Government officials met this morning to discuss South Africa's warning that it would pursue terrorists operating in its territory across the border into Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean radio service reported in its main news bulletin this morning that Zimbabwe had on several occasions in the past reassured South Africa that it would not allow terrorists to operate against South Africa from Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean Government is expected to release a statement on South Africa's warning later today.

Frontline States Condemn RSA

*MB282029 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 28 Nov 85*

[Text] Harare — Foreign ministers of the Frontline States who are meeting in the capital have condemned South Africa for

threatening to invade Zimbabwe. The chairman of the Frontline Group, Mr Lameck Goma of Zambia, says all Frontline States will not accept the situation where Zimbabwe is blamed for the explosive development in southern Africa. Mr Goma said the Pretoria regime is the culprit and should not point a finger.

Last night, the regime's foreign minister, Pik Botha, said his country would invade Zimbabwe if it will not stop attacks on South Africa by the freedom fighters.

He made this threat after eight South African soldiers and civilians were injured in a landmine blast near the Zimbabwe-South African border.

Earlier today the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, urged the ANC, the PAC, and SWAPO of Namibia to intensify the struggle against apartheid. Comrade Mangwende also said international sanctions against South Africa are now more imperative than ever because the Botha regime is running riot in the southern African region.

Mugabe, Nkomo Hold New Round of Merger Talks

*MB290934 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 29 Nov 85*

[Text] Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and opposition leader Joshua Nkomo have held a second round of talks over a possible merger between the ZANU and ZAPU parties. The two leaders met for the first time in this regard in October.

A statement issued by Mr Mugabe's office after the latest meeting gave no details of the deliberations. However, the statement says that senior officials of the two parties will hold further discussions.